

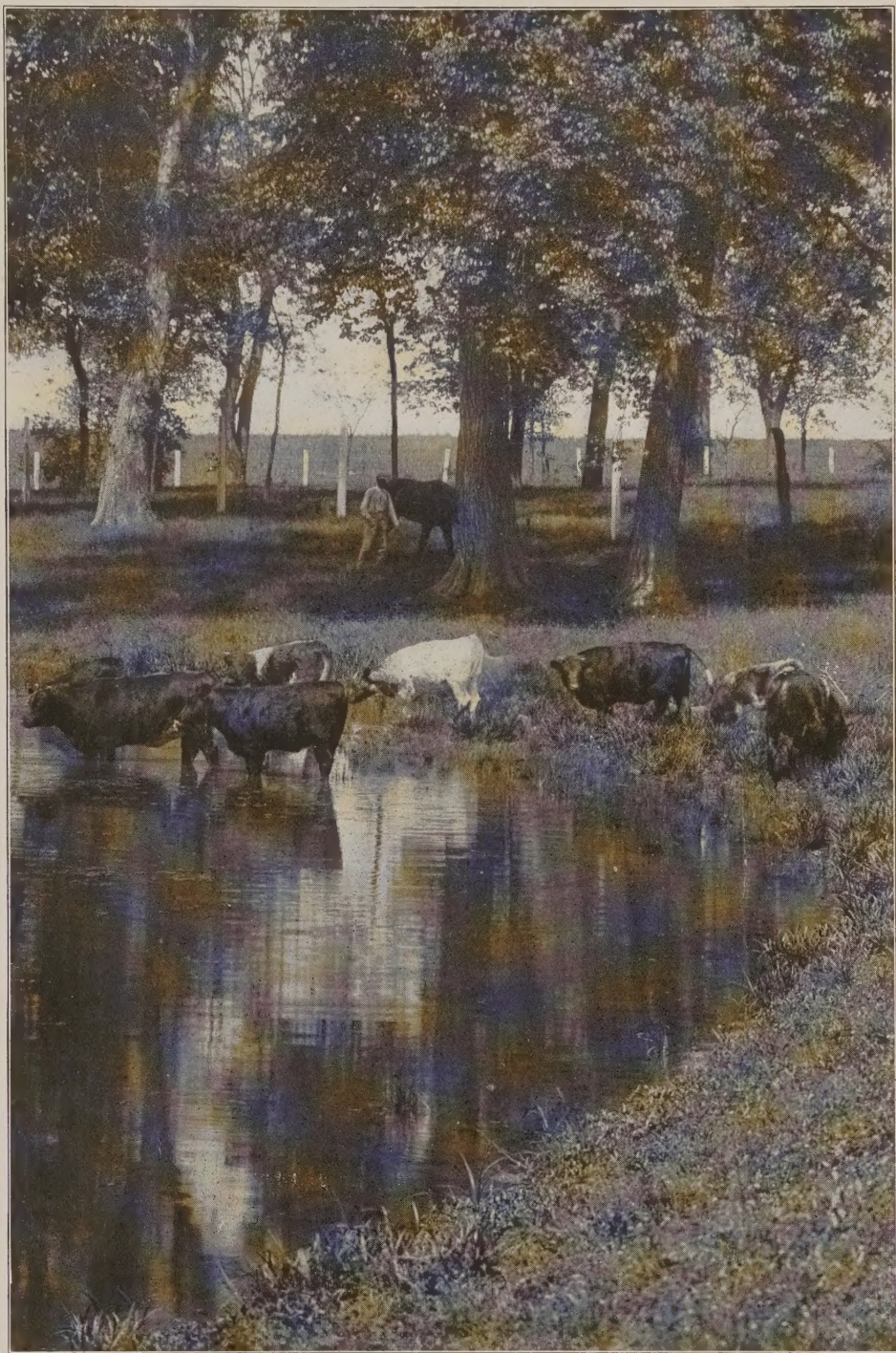
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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



American Shorthorn Breeders Association



Courtesy C. E. Leonard & Son, Runceton, Mo.

Comfortable Hours

Notable Records

The receipts at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the twelve months ending March 1st from pedigree registrations slightly exceeds \$130,000. The receipts from transfers is slightly in excess of \$14,500. During the twelve months' period, 72,880 pieces of first-class mail were received at the Association offices. These figures suggest the activity of Shorthorn affairs.

In 1916, 270 Shorthorns sold at public auction for \$1,000 or more each, the highest price being \$6,600, paid by The Miller & Maxwell Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo., for Maxwalton Pride 2nd, first prize 2-year-old bull at the International in 1916.

The next highest price was \$5,200 paid by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Kansas City, Mo., for Good Stamp, a senior calf. But two other animals in the long list sold as high as \$4,000. Lord Avondale sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind., at \$5,000 and Royal Silver sold to L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill., at \$4,000. The great majority sold between \$1,000 and \$2,000. It is in the uniform high range of values that the substantial character of Shorthorn trade is revealed.

Five public sales averaged \$1,000 or more, \$1,203 being the top average. Sixteen sales ranged from \$500 to \$1,000 and fifty-three from \$200 to \$500. There has been no inclination to engage in spectacular price making. In fact the contrary is true.

The figures just quoted have no reference to numerous private sales, practically all of which have been made on a basis in harmony with the steadily increasing demand.

Sales in Scotland have shown decided action. The Duthie bull calves sold for an average of \$3,030. In the Scottish spring sales, 1916, two calves exceeded \$7,000, one going at \$7,500, the other at \$7,750. The four top calves of the sale made an average of \$6,000.

At the fiftieth anniversary of the Argentine Rural Society 43 Shorthorn bulls sold for an average of \$8,800, Argentine money. The reserve champion of the show made the record price for a reserve champion, \$50,000, or approximately \$23,000 United States gold. An offer of \$75,000, Argentine money, as an opening bid was made to the owner of the grand champion if he would include him in the sale, but the offer was declined.

A carload of 2-year-old Shorthorn steers exhibited by J. H. Cummings, Morrowville, Kan., at the 1916 International, weighing 1,494 lbs., dressed 67.25%, the highest dressers in the show. They sold at 17½c per pound.

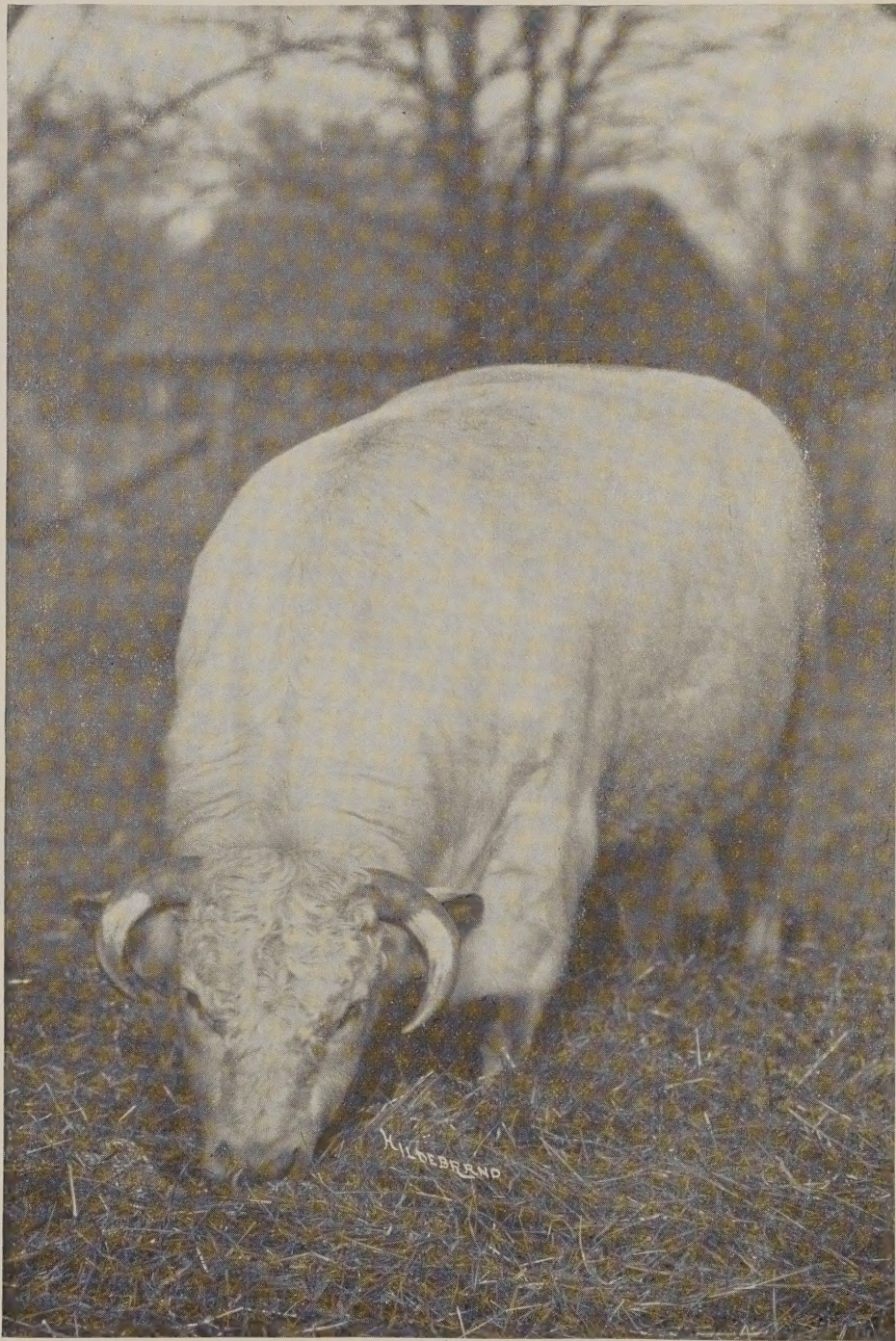
Shorthorn steers have repeatedly topped all of the leading cattle markets during 1916. Among the sales was a carload of Shorthorn yearling steers owned by H. H. Bailey, Ord, Neb., which topped the Chicago market at the close of the year, bringing \$12.40 per cwt., averaging 1,192 lbs.

The champion Shorthorn steer at the recent Palermo Fat Stock Show, Argentina, sold for \$26,000 Argentine money, \$11,300 United States gold.

The Swift Packing Company offered a cup for the best three steers at the Palermo Show, which was won by a trio of Shorthorn steers that were purchased by the Swift Packing Company for an average slightly over \$26,000 each, Argentine money, \$11,400 United States gold, actually beating the price of the champion steer.

The group of Shorthorn steers bred and exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College were successful in all show contests and at the International won over all breeds in both the get-of-sire and the group-of-five contests.

The 1916 International brought out the greatest display of breeding Shorthorns ever assembled on the Continent and in numbers practically equalling the total of all other beef breeds entered at this show. The display was conceded to be of the most uniform high character throughout that the breed has ever made. Entries in the various classes ranged from 19 to 63 each and the prizes were distributed over twenty states and Canada, indicating the wide dissemination of high-class Shorthorns throughout the land.



Courtesy Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa

Royal Crest. There's a Look of Robustness and Masculinity About Him

My First Shipment of Cattle to Montana

By Mark W. Woods

Lincoln, Neb.

You want to know about some of my experiences in shipping pure-bred cattle to the western ranges. Well, I have had lots of them, but I think one of the most interesting trips I ever made was to Whitehall, Montana. I shipped the first two carloads of registered Short-horn and Hereford bulls to Whitehall twenty-five years ago. I loaded them out at Lincoln and took charge of the shipment myself. In those days the trains were very much slower than they are now, and after stopping and feeding at Alliance and Billings, I arrived in Whitehall about ten days or two weeks later.

It was late in the fall, the weather was cold and crisp, and the country was beautiful. I did not see 20 acres of cultivated ground after I passed Bozeman, Montana. It was purely a cattle and cayuse country, with herds of ponies running everywhere on the hills. When I arrived at Whitehall, a little town on the Jefferson River nestled down in a valley surrounded by mountains, I made up my mind that I had probably made a great mistake. There were only half a dozen stores and about a dozen houses, and in every direction, as far as I could see, nothing but hills and mountains. I had written ahead and requested a friend of mine who lived in Whitehall and who had induced me to bring the cattle there, to let the people know that I would arrive with a couple of loads of good bulls and would sell them the following Saturday. He met me at the siding, and when we unloaded the cattle after the long, hard trip, they certainly looked pretty tough, but he was optimistic and said he was sure we would have no trouble in selling them.

We found a little corral along side the railroad and I put the cattle in there and gave them a feed of that wonderful Montana hay. In a few days they had filled and were looking fine, but outside of old John Tobie and a few other cow men who hibernated around Whitehall, nobody seemed to take any interest in them. I was dubious about being able to sell 60 head of pure-bred bulls in that locality, and I told my friend, Mr. Pace, it certainly did not look very promising. He said he thought quite a number of the boys would come in the next Saturday, and as I could do nothing else, I spent my time slicking up my cattle getting them ready for the eventful day. I had them in pretty good shape by Friday, all cleaned up and well filled.

As everybody congregated about Jim Williams' saloon, I was there cultivating their acquaintance and talking about the cattle when somebody came rushing in and said my bulls were all out of the corral and headed toward the mountains. I ran out and sure enough there were my 60 head of bulls going straight toward the mountains. I called

for somebody to help drive them back but nobody responded. Everybody seemed greatly excited and said I would probably lose them as they were not branded. They finally called to me and told me to take the old gray horse which was tied to the corral. It seemed that Providence had arranged to have this old horse tied at the corner of the corral all saddled and bridled, and never suspecting a joke, I ran and untied the horse and was on in a jiffy. When I got on he came to life. His first jump I think was about twenty feet and was what they called a sunfish jump, with his head between his front legs—in fact I could see nothing in front of the pommel of the saddle except sage brush.

I grabbed fore and aft, shut my eyes, and held on. He and I started toward the mountains; sometimes I was in the air about twenty feet, when we would strike the ground every tooth in my head would rattle. It seemed to me this lasted about thirty minutes when in reality it lasted only about three. Then I struck something extraordinarily hard and saw one of the most beautiful aggregations of floating stars that anyone ever witnessed. The stars finally began to fade and a little daylight crept in. When I could really see, I was surrounded by about a dozen cattle men, all of them feeling to see if I had any bones broken and laughing as though it was the greatest joke in the world. I raised my head up and asked where

my cattle were and they said they had all gone back into the corral. They finally helped me to my feet, and with a good, big cowboy on each side of me, I hobbled back to Jim Williams' place and was told it was my treat. I did not exactly understand why it was my treat, but I was so locoed that I told them it was on me and I think it cost me about \$25. I made up my mind then and there that if I got out of that town alive I did not care whether I took any bulls or bull money with me or not.

After I had properly set up the drinks they helped me back to my sleeping quarters, which were in the second story, over a pool hall, and the remainder of the day I laid in bed and nursed my bruises. Bright and early the next morning I was out, and about nine o'clock the cattle men commenced coming in, mostly on horseback. I will never forget one old fellow who drove in with a little bobtailed pony and a buckboard. We saw him coming down across the country and my friend said to me, "That is old Governor Pollinger who used to drive the stage from old Alder Gulch." Old Alder Gulch, as you know, was the richest piece of placer ground ever discovered in the west. They took millions of pure gold out of this Gulch. He had handled the ribbons and had helped stop the bullets in several hold-ups in the early days. When he talked he could be heard all over the country. He lived at Twin Bridges, about twenty miles above there. It is said a neighboring cow man rode into Twin Bridges one day and asked if Governor Pollinger was in town. The bar-keeper stepped outside and listened a moment and said,



Courtesy University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Scotty — Grand Champion, Spokane Interstate Fair, 1916; Reserve Grand Champion, Pacific International Live Stock Show, Portland, Oregon, December, 1916. Sold for 25c per pound. Weight as Junior Yearling, 1,500 lbs. Total Price, \$375.

"No, if he was in town you could hear him talking."

By noon there were about twenty cow men in the corral looking at the bulls, but no one had made a move to buy. In fact it looked as though they were simply there to look. Finally old Bill Tobie called me out to one side and he said, "Now Bub, I believe you can sell these here cattle if you start right, and the only way to start is to let me pick out about three of them at a low price and I will help you sell the rest. I want them three roan Shorthorns. Don't you reckon they're about the best there is in the bunch?" I reckoned they were and told him that while I expected \$125 a head for them, if he would help me out I would sell them for \$110. He said, "You're on." He unbuttoned a pair of overalls and then a pair of Kentucky jeans, and then finally got down to his real pants. He pulled out a wallet and as he was counting the bills out of his roll I noticed they were all twenties. He counted out \$340 and wanted \$10 in change. I did not have \$10, and trying to get a \$20 bill changed, I noticed that there was nothing but \$20 bills in the crowd. I made up my mind that thereafter I would price bulls in no multiples except of twenty, so as not to have to make any change.

After we had closed the deal Bill made the boys a little speech and told them I was the only man who ever had the nerve to ship full blooded cattle 1500 miles west of the Missouri River and that he had bought the first three head of them, and believed it was up to me

to take them all over to Jim Williams' place and "set 'em up." The boys all started and I of course trailed on. I found it cost me just about a \$20 bill for that one line-up, consequently I had to raise the price a little.

We went back to the bull yard, and it finally got to be a regular thing that after every sale I had to "set 'em up," but within a few hours I had converted the 60 head of bulls into \$20 bills. I had about six thousand dollars in \$20 bills. Now this doesn't sound like very much, but it was the darndest lot of \$20 bills I ever saw in my life. I could not carry them all in my pocket so I got my little grip and was carrying that around full of \$20 bills. I was then afraid that I was going to be robbed and did not know what to do with my money. There were no banks or safes, or anything of that kind in town, so I went over to Jim Williams' place and asked Jim what I was to do with all of that money until my train left the next Monday morning. He said, "Give it to me Sonny and I will look after it for you." I handed the grip to him and he threw it down under the counter inside of the bar. I thought sure that was the last I would ever see of it, and I went outside and talked it over with my friend. He said, "Forget it—you will find it all there when you get ready to leave." Sure enough, the next Monday morning when I went to Jim's place with a faint heart and wondering what kind of a talk he would put up about my money having been stolen, I ordered a drink for the crowd so that he would

sort of feel right about it, and asked him if I could get my money. He reached down under the bar, exactly where he had thrown it, and handed me my grip. I opened it and looked in, and it was full of \$20 bills, but I did not count them then. After I got on the train I did not dare count them so I carried the grip back to Lincoln and found that every dollar was there.

This was my first experience at Whitehall. Bill Tobie, who was then the biggest cattle man in that country, told me there were just ten acres broken in Jefferson County and that was all in spuds. It seemed to me I could foresee a great future for the country; I went back with more cattle the next year and finally commenced to buy land around Whitehall. Since then I have purchased over 140,000 acres of land in Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson Counties. I bought 112,000 acres of the Northern Pacific for \$1 an acre, payable one-tenth down and the balance in nine payments. I told the people fifteen years ago that they would soon forget mining, cayuse ranging and cattle punching, would raise fewer and better cattle, and the land would be irrigated and become an agricultural country. This has all come to pass.

I aided in starting a bank in Whitehall with \$20,000 capital, and in two years had a quarter of a million dollars in deposits. I promoted and assisted in digging one of the big ditches out of the Jefferson River and put a large portion of that country under irrigation. Since then I have assisted in placing many



Courtesy Purdy Brothers, Harris, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Calf Herd, National Western Live Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

thousands of acres under irrigation and have seen the ground advance from \$1 an acre to \$100 an acre. Last fall I stood on the depot platform and saw the farmers unload several hundred ten-gallon cans of milk for which they were receiving 18 cents a gallon on the depot platform.

That country has certainly changed. The hills where the cayuse and cattle used to roam are being tilled by the farmers, who are raising winter wheat. The benches and the valleys are all under irrigation and producing the most marvelous crops of alfalfa, potatoes,

oats and wheat that one could imagine. Beautiful homes have sprung up everywhere. Standing on the depot platform you can see a dozen silos in the distance, a dozen big dairy barns and innumerable stacks of alfalfa. Looking off on the hillsides and mountains it looks like a great giant checkerboard, yet this country is still in its infancy.

The effect of that first shipment of Shorthorn bulls into that section of Montana 25 years ago—the first shipment of registered bulls, as far as I have been able to learn, made in that part of the state—is still in evidence.

The red and roan steers resulting from the use of these bulls started those old-time ranches on the road to better things in the cattle business and made a market for registered bulls in Montana. I have made many trips into Montana since that memorable journey and I have observed a steady improvement in the cattle. The part the Shorthorn has played in bringing about this improvement is a most important one. During the many years that I handled cattle in the corn belt and in the northwest, I observed the best results came from the use of Shorthorns.



Courtesy Allen Cattle Company, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Get-of-Sire Group.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Best Breed for the Range

Yesterday the western states were one vast grazing domain for the cattle, horses and sheep of the big outfits. Today a great transformation is sweeping over the western ranges. Irrigation projects, large and small, have covered the valley and first mesa lands. The dry land farmers are rapidly taking up 320 acre homesteads and with the 640 acre grazing homestead assured, it is a foregone conclusion that the small rancher is here to stay. He must of necessity raise large quantities of rough forage and must turn to livestock production, either cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. As each rancher will handle only a small number of cattle, they should be of a high quality and dual-purpose. The dry rancher can raise wheat, rye, barley, oats, sudan grass, mangles and beets in abundance, in some sections quite a few other feeds. Wheat will make a cash crop. His

By Gordon W. Graham

Lily, Colo.

straw, hay, grain and roots will make a good winter ration for his cattle and thus turn his roughage into beef and milk.

The demand all over the west is good for butter. With a good lot of dual-purpose cows, he can have a steady income each week from the sale of butter or cream and at the same time raise a good beef calf. With wheat, rye or barley hay and a liberal supply of roots, his cows in winter will yield a good profit at the pail. The dry cows and young heifers in the breeding herd can be kept in thrifty condition on the straw and a small amount of hay. If he so desires he can fatten his steers at a good profit with barley, wheat or sudan hay and a grain ration of barley with a few mangles and beets.

Now for the breed of cattle that is best for the range. After breeding registered Shorthorn cattle for eleven years in a Hereford range stronghold, I am fully convinced that the Shorthorn equals the Hereford in every essential particular and, in some very vital points, surpasses the Hereford by far.

I came into northwest Colorado eleven years ago with 18 head of registered Shorthorn heifers and a registered Shorthorn bull. I was told Shorthorns would not rustle on the range. The first winter I fed my heifers on alfalfa hay. The next fall I weaned my calves early, the cows picked up in flesh before winter and I wintered all but my calves and bull out on the mountain slopes, right with the big steers, both white-faces and Shorthorns. They did as well as any steers on the range and came out in first-class shape for two winters. So the rustling qualities of the two

breeds were settled in my mind and in many others.

Shorthorn cows do lose more flesh when suckling their calves on the grass than the Herefords, but that is one of the commendable things about a Shorthorn cow, she will give up her life, if need be, to give her calf a good flow of milk. Many a Hereford calf a few days old does not get enough milk and of necessity has to rustle from birth.

The Shorthorn cow has a quiet, gentle disposition. They are quiet, docile and easy to handle on the range, around the corral, in the feed lot, and in the barn. As for conformation I sincerely believe the general conformation of the Shorthorn cow is the pattern all other breeds are striving to copy. No other beef breed can compare with the Shorthorn for size, heavy hind quarters, and ability to put on a smooth, heavy, even covering of high quality meat. Practically all the range men have either built their herds up from a Shorthorn

foundation or else at frequent intervals use an infusion of Shorthorn blood. Nine out of ten of the Hereford range cattlemen whom I have asked why they use Hereford bulls, reply, "Because they are the best rustlers." Then why do they infuse Shorthorn blood at intervals? Answer: To keep up the size, bone and heavy hind quarter. Now if the Shorthorn has to act as a prop for the Hereford, why not stay with the Shorthorn, keep fewer animals, feed them all and sell for more dollars by having more weight out of fewer animals, more quality and fewer to feed?

It has been represented in the west that the white-faced feeder brings about 25 cents per cwt. more than the Shorthorn. Practical, unprejudiced, feeder buyers know that for the same quality the Shorthorn feeder puts on more meat at less cost per pound than any other beef breed. Say you have a one thousand pound Shorthorn feeder and he sells for 7 cents per cwt. or \$70.00. The

Hereford of the same age will weigh about 900 pounds and at \$7.25 per cwt. will bring \$65.25 or \$4.75 in favor of the Shorthorn. I admit if you have Shorthorn blood back two or three crosses in your Hereford cows you may still hold the equal weight with the Shorthorn.

The western range proposition is fast coming to the small rancher with ten to one hundred head of cows. With his wheat as a cash crop, his straw, hay, roots and barley as roughage and the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow to convert the roughage into cash, the small rancher is sure to make good if he will breed for quality and not quantity and use good, sound business principles. The craze for red range bulls for so many years did the Shorthorn more harm than any one thing. Now that the demand is broadening for the roan and white bulls on the range and the desire of many men to raise fewer cattle of better quality, the outlook in the west for Shorthorns is very bright.



Courtesy Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa

Photo by Morris

The Breeding Herd in Every-day Dress.

In the Lone Star State

By G. E. King

Taylor, Texas

Being a native Texan 59 years of age and having been in the cattle business ever since I was big enough to ride a cow pony "bare-back," I have seen the development of the cattle industry in Texas from the longhorn brindle, dun, blue, black and all other colors of cattle, except good ones, and have seen these same cattle change in weight from 750, 800 and 900 lbs., at five and six years of age on the range to reds, whites and roans in color in weight of 1100, 1200 and even more on the same range at three and four years old. There must be, and is, a cause for such a great change. What caused this change?

The Shorthorn bull of thirty and thirty-five years ago was, I claim, the pioneer. The first Shorthorn bulls that it was my pleasure to see were brought to Johnson County, Texas, in 1871 by a

cattle man by name of Westbrooks and turned on his range there, 20 in number. They put their stamp on that herd of mongrel bred cattle and it is still there, but much stronger now than then. As I say, these bulls were put to work on this open range and as the open range at that time was more than 100 miles square their services were not confined to any particular section. It is my recollection now that only two or three were ever brought back to the ranch as they all died that summer from a disease that we knew nothing of, but since found it was tick fever. The next spring when the big round-up began these beautiful red calves, for they

all came red, began to show up at different parts of the range. They were so much larger in every way, long bodies, broad backs, big bone, short, pretty heads. It was a revelation to me, a poor cow boy working 18 hours a day for \$15 a month and board, the state of Texas for a bed to sleep in and my board of bacon and beans. Then and there I fell in love with the Shorthorn cattle and I said to myself, "If I ever get able to own any cows they will be bred to a Shorthorn bull and I will be a happy fellow."

Years rolled on and there came more Shorthorn cattle to Texas, until nearly all of the big ranch owners had more or less Shorthorn blood in their cattle before any other breeds were known in the state. Shorthorn cattle were brought to the northern part of the state in the

early 70's by such men as the late I. J. Kimberlin of Sherman, Col. Burgis of Ft. Worth, Capt. Day of Decatur. From these herds sprung the blood that laid the foundation of all the best herds of cattle that are to be found in north Texas. In 1872, J. E. and F. N. Stiles of Williamson county, now and for the last 35 years my home, brought in from Illinois 20 Shorthorn bulls. At that time the nearest and only railroad in Texas was 100 miles from their ranch, and they drove these bulls that distance. That lot of bulls, I dare say, did as much, if not more, to improve the herds of Texas, than any other lot of bulls of the same number that was ever brought to this state. These men at that time had only about 20,000 acres of land and about 1000 cows of breeding age. They were bachelors and staid on their ranch and personally attended to their range and cattle. The outcome was that they soon had a herd of solid red grade Shorthorn breeding cattle. This herd soon gained the name of being the best herd of cattle in south and middle Texas. When other people sold their yearling steers at \$6 to \$7.50 per head, Stiles Bros. got \$10 to \$12.50. Then the other ranch men began to buy Stiles Bros.' bull calves to put in their herds and paying \$25 per head for them. Of course these old bulls played out after a time and Stiles Bros. bought and brought to Texas more Shorthorn bulls. There soon developed such a demand for these bulls that they put the price up to \$35. Then in a year or two to \$40, and they could not supply the demand, and then another raise to \$50. At that time D. H. and J. W. Snider of Georgetown, Texas, cattlemen who had large ranches on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in the northwest part of the state, and who had been buying quite a few of the Stiles Bros.' bulls and seeing the price go up on them every year \$5 to \$10 per head, got wise and closed a contract with Stiles Bros. for two years for their entire crop of grade bull calves at \$50 each for December delivery. I think I am not mistaken when I say that at least 2500 bulls left this ranch to take part in building up the

cattle of Texas. Another firm that did a great deal of good in the Shorthorn line was Moore & Sayers of Bastrop, Texas. These gentlemen in 1870 brought in and kept a splendid herd of registered Shorthorns for a number of years. They scattered the seed all over this state. When the Hon. R. J. Kleberg took control of that immense ranch in south Texas known as the King ranch of 1,900,000 acres and no one knows how many cattle, after the death of Capt. King, the first thing he did was to begin breeding up the cattle. He made a contract with the Hon. I. J. Kimberlin for his entire crop of Shorthorn bull calves at \$200 per head for five years. That has been at least 20 years, or longer, ago and now the K. W. cattle are rated among the best, if not the best, large herds of range cattle in the state. I am pretty well acquainted in the range country and I know of no herd of range cattle that is considered good that has not Shorthorn blood as a foundation, and all champions of other breeds will confess that the Shorthorn is the best foundation to build on. As years rolled on I began to try my luck at feeding steers for the Chicago market. That was in 1890 and at that time Chicago was considered by Texas people as the only cattle market. My first attempt was 115 head of grade Shorthorn three-year-olds. I did fairly well for that number of cattle. The next year I tried 400 head, but only a few grade Shorthorns in that lot. I did not do so well but just about held my money together. I continued to feed cattle from that time until four years ago, feeding from 1500 to 3500 every year. I have fed all breeds and kinds from Mexicans up. Have never fed a Shorthorn steer that did not outweigh any other breed fed in the same pen and raised on the same range. In 1899 I fed 2500 steers all in the same brand. They were about evenly divided as to Shorthorn and Hereford. They were raised by one man, grown in the same pasture, and were fed 250 in a pen. My partner was a Hereford man and I a Shorthorn man. As I did not want to hurt his feelings and make him feel badly by owning a Shorthorn steer, I was kind enough to

put all the red steers to themselves and sell as my cattle and I cut all white faced cattle and shipped in his name and they were sold as his cattle. Every time the account sales came back, I was getting the best of the game in from 25 to 80 lbs. per steer in weight. That is not an isolated case, but has been my experience in all my feeding operations. It does not stop at feeding. I am a breeder now of Shorthorn cattle. Last April a gentleman from Orange, Texas, Dr. E. W. Brown, bought four Shorthorn bulls from me and when he did he remarked, "If these bulls do well in my country this season I shall want a carload next year," I never heard another word from that man until last Monday. He wired me, stating that he was in the market for a car of Shorthorn bulls. I wired him what I had. He sent his foreman to look at my bulls and bought them all to be turned loose on the low lands of Texas to fight ticks, mosquitoes and flies. Another case is that of A. B. Pierce of Blessing, Texas, in Matagorda county on the coast. He bought a Shorthorn bull from me last spring in May for which he paid me \$350. The bull was 15 months old when shipped. He turned him in pasture with 30 heifers. He writes me the bull did as well as any bull he ever had on his ranch and he expected to feed him well this winter and he would weigh 2000 lbs., at three years old. Still the champions of other breeds say the Shorthorn is all right but are no rustlers, i. e., they can't stand drought, short range, ticks, flies and all other calamities that Texas cattle are liable to run up against. I have been breeding Shorthorn cattle and selling bulls for 30 years. Have sold bulls all over Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mexico and Cuba. Sold 50 registered Shorthorn bulls to G. R. Nelson of Muisguis, Mexico, 15 years ago. Today this is considered one of the best herds in Mexico. Sold to R. H. Weller four cars of grade Shorthorns to go to the state of Coahuila, Mexico. This is another case same as above. Have never yet sold bulls to a man who was not prejudiced but says the Shorthorn is fast coming to its own in the south. I have before me now a letter from a man in Florida



Courtesy Geo. Harrah, Newton, Iowa

Photo by Risk

First Prize Carlot of Shorthorn Bulls at the National Western Live Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

wanting 200 bulls for that state, and in the same mail I got a letter from a gentleman wanting 20 heifers and a bull for Alabama. Cattlemen of southern Texas began buying and shipping from the ranches of northern Texas all the grade Shorthorn bulls they could get as far back as 1875 and continued to do so up until they got so they could buy registered bulls. Now you can't sell a grade unless he is strictly good, and up to ten years back you could sell anything that was red. At Little Rock, Ark., on the 6th and 7th of this month I saw enough

people wanting Shorthorn cattle to take 1000 head if they knew where to find them, tick immune. And so the tale goes on. These statements I challenge any man to deny. All of these great men above mentioned, I call them "great" because they were engaged in a great cause, have crossed over the river. There is not one of them living today, except Ex-Gov. J. D. Sayers, who now lives in Austin, but any man can refer to the Shorthorn books and find the names of each and every one of them. They were the pioneers in the business

of improving the Texas longhorns. May their ashes rest in peace and their names be forever remembered and honored by those who knew them, for they were engaged in a great work. I predict a great future trade for the Shorthorn in Texas. In fact the demand is here now.

I have a breeding herd of 100 cows. Have sold every bull of my 1916 crop up to 7 months of age for an average of \$220. Every one of these bulls have gone to the ranchmen of south Texas. Could sell as many more if I had them.



Courtesy C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo.

Photo by Morris

Uniformity of Type Has Long Been a Recognized Factor in the Ravenswood Herd.

The Shorthorn, the National Cow

By H. M. Hill

Secretary Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Lafontaine, Kan.

"The turkey may be the national bird, but the Shorthorn is the national cow all right. Yes, she's the international cow, and we're all thankful for her, or at least ought to be. Fact is, I don't see how the corn belt, or the range either for that matter, could get on right very long without her and her son."

The speaker was an Iowa farmer-feeder with corn and blue grass galore and big pastures besides in western Kansas. He has, in fact, grown grey in the cattle business. Moralizing further, he said: "As 'first aid' to a stock of breeding cattle badly run down at the heel or that never was any good for farm or ranch purposes, the good old Shorthorn has no real competitor. He will level up the lines of the very oldest 'hat racks' in the universe. He will give scale where size has been lost or never existed, and he will never fail to lay a foundation upon which any other breed may safely build, no matter whether you are looking for beef or milk or both combined."

"Why don't they win more prizes at the International?" asked an innocent bystander.

"Say, my friend, go down on State street and step into one of them big jewelry stores. Over in one corner

you'll see a case where they have diamonds and rubies and those sort of things. Pretty, ain't they? Shine bully by reflected light. Then all around the place you'll see chains and bracelets, brooches and pins and a thousand useful and ornamental things worked up into all sorts of shapes. But you'll notice this too: The one thing that all this glitter rests on is the good old yellow stuff that is the standard measure of values the world over."

"The old 'Durham' or 'Shorthorn' as we call her is just the gold of this whole cattle business. The others are dead swell in certain lights, but the foundation of your feeding trade in the corn country, as well as among your breeding herds of the range, is the old reliable red, white and roan—especially the roan, and don't you forget it. No use talkin', them blackskins or a load o' full fed whitefaces make market toppers and show winners sure enough, but I'm talkin' 'bout the blood that first and last keeps the whole kit of us farmers a goin'. Just cut out the Shorthorn from

the corn belt and the southwest for the next ten years and I reckon you'll miss somethin' 'bout the end of that time."

There is food for reflection in the old man's philosophy. When one stops to think of the wide distribution of the Shorthorn blood and of its conceded value as a bone and frame builder, for crossing purposes; of its presence as foundation material, in thousands of herds doing duty on the farms and ranges of the west and in the dairies; of the long line of breeding cattle sent into the Shorthorn classes at all the leading shows; and of the records annually made by heavy milking cows of the breed at the London Dairy Show, the English Royal, and at our own American experiment stations, it must be confessed there is good reason for the perennial popularity of this most famous time-tried breed.

Why is it that some of our best, old-time cow men of the range, after years of experience with other breeds, are turning back to a certain per cent of Shorthorn bulls each year, or all Shorthorn bulls every second or third year? Because they have been forced by the bitter experience of selling fine boned "shiners" well marked and uniform, over the scales as "beef at so much a pound," to realize the necessity of being

constantly on guard in the battle against deterioration in bone and scale, especially in their breeding cows. The western range man or the southern cattle grower who is largely dependent on nature's best provision, "the good green grass," that gets the "uniformity of color and markings" craze and turns out a lot of fine boned bulls of whatever breed, is sure to be sadly disappointed when he sells his crop of beef over the scales. The one characteristic in which the Shorthorn enjoys undisputed superiority is that of scale. Breed champions may dispute this by pointing to average weights in exceptional classes at our breed shows, but statistics on beef from the range is the proof of the pudding.

A few years since, John Clay, in a short article in *The Breeder's Gazette*, gave the average weights and selling price of all the three-year-old steers received at Chicago from the two greatest range states of Montana and Wyoming, and the number was well up in the thousands of cars, with the average selling price favoring both the blacks and the whitefaces, but the average weight favored the Shorthorn by some one hundred and thirty pounds, or enough to make the net profit a little over \$7 to the steer in their favor.

The Shorthorn is the oldest breed in history and in point of improvement in the corn belt or breeding section of this country, and that it is the least subject to deterioration with average conditions is conclusively shown. Disputes are, however, as a rule profitless. We will always have breed champions and room for all good cattle and none should dispute the need of all improved breeds when we see the scrub perpetuating his race over such extended territory. Reflections on new conquests are more pleasant. Oklahoma is the undisputed leader in the buying of Shorthorns and recent history made at our national shows indicates that the east may be coming to the southwest to buy the best in the near future.

Kansas and Missouri have long been favored with a large part of the business from the west and southwest and demand from these sections continues unabated and now the south, newly awakened to the importance of more and bet-

ter livestock, is calling insistently for Shorthorns to fight the scrub. New territory in east Texas and southwest Oklahoma has recently taken carload shipments from this section. Notable among these, on account of the cattle of good quality selected, are J. H. Onstad of Texas, who got an unusually nice lot of cows. G. T. Motley of Oklahoma secured our best Master of the Dales bull calf, a white of high class show quality. W. C. Short of Nevada took two splendid bulls, one of which was from the best cow at Sycamore Springs. John T. Kramer, who has one of the nice small herds of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, took half a dozen of our very best heifers to swell the large number of good ones now at home in that section. Morton C. Crabb, the hustling young breeder of Alabama, secured a car of cows with calves at foot and some of the latter were good enough to be shown successfully on one of their southern circuits. Mr. Crabb reports business good, although much of his territory is still tick infested.

Arkansas, once noted for her "sunfish dogies" and "golden hairs," is now vieing with Oklahoma for first place in acquiring good Shorthorns. T. C. Watson of that state has been unusually active in distributing several cars of very creditable cattle obtained largely in Kansas and from Central Association members, his latest purchase being the entire Merriam herd. From here he took a beautiful roan show heifer by Mr. Lookabaugh's Fair Acres Sultan. By recent legislative enactment Arkansas has appropriated \$50,000 to fight the tick, and "Clean the State" is the slogan. At the Little Rock meeting last week the few northern visitors were much impressed with the fact that the Arkansians are a bunch of "live wires." When the governor, legislators, bankers, business men and leading lawyers, not to say anything of unnumbered colonels and generals and judges, mix with and banquet the livestock men and express their desire to assist in extending the tick free area and to increase all classes of improved livestock, we have reason to feel encouraged.

Even casual travelers through Arkansas are lead to wonder how those directly responsible for the many scars

upon the face of Mother Earth in the shape of washed and gullied fields can fail to understand their duty to cover the barren spots of their own making, as well as the rough waste lands with Bermuda, lespedeza, orchard grass and the many kinds of clovers that thrive naturally there, and thus provide for countless numbers of all classes of improved stock. This high priced cotton crop has given them their opportunity and many of them are awake to it.

The public sales of all kinds of cattle and hogs were attended by immense crowds, demand was good at fair prices and many more cattle and hogs could have been sold. D. R. Forrester, until recently connected with the Animal Husbandry Department of Arkansas, had the best contribution of Shorthorns and is deserving of much credit for his enterprise in introducing good Shorthorns to be scattered over this new territory.

It was here that we first saw the new film of the Shorthorn winners at the International and it is almost equal to seeing the cattle paraded before you. Recognition of many of the famous cattle and their breeders and herdsmen undoubtedly adds much to the interest, but the general public seems much interested in this fine advertising feature first taken up by the Shorthorn Association.

We spent a most enjoyable day in Washington County, the banner county of the state, with A. T. Lewis, banker, business man, farmer and Shorthorn breeder, as guide. He and his brothers hauled wood to Fayetteville in their early youth because that was the one ever-present opportunity in that country. Their enterprise has been rewarded because they have been watching for new opportunities and now they are pushing the newest opportunity, that of more and better Shorthorns, and it cannot fail to result in good for their community and state. They have been the means of starting a number of small herds. At D. T. Boone's we were most cordially received and Mrs. Boone gave us a dinner that was most ample and satisfying, serving genuine home-grown potatoes, both Irish and sweet, real ham and pie, the crust of which was of that flakey quality indicating the liberal use



Courtesy Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa

Photo by Morris

There Is Added Beauty When the Colors Are Mixed.

of shortening—all this with utter disregard of the high cost of living. When we visited Mr. Boone's modern and substantial root cellar, where we saw both varieties of potatoes by the hundreds of bushels and pumpkins all in the most perfect state of preservation, we began to understand that the Boones are preparing to live life to the fullest.

Mr. Boone is a native Arkansan, a descendant of Daniel Boone stock. He spent a number of years in Alaska and on the Pacific coast and has substantial business interests there, but the call of youth's scenes and the old homestead was insistent, and he returned, bought the old place where he was born and its acres are broad and fertile. It lies in a beautiful valley surrounded by wooded mountains. The improvements are being made substantial and occupy a commanding spot in this scene which is covered with the haziness of atmosphere which here reflects success, peace and contentment. The good herd of Shorthorns themselves reflect the peace and plenty of the scene, for they give unmistakable evidence of their owner's pride in their splendid condition, and it does not require any very distant

look into the future of Shorthorn history in Arkansas to the time when Boone's Grove Shorthorns will be known as an inseparable part of the scene into which they already seem to blend. Here we saw among a number of broad backed cows two fine white heifers by Village Flash and a good roan herd bull by the same sire. A part of Mr. Boone's plan is a practical demonstration of value of a high-class bull on good grade cows for the production of baby beef and this should prove a great stimulus to the cause of better cattle.

The Arkansas State Agricultural College, under the leadership of Dean Nelson, has a small herd of Shorthorns with a good red bull by Ringmaster as head of the herd. Among the most attractive of their heifers is a nice roan by the \$5,000 Lord Avondale. With Dean Nelson's initiative and Mr. Dvorcheck's ability as manager and herdsman this institution should accomplish much for the cause of better livestock, and if the state will only furnish the funds necessary to success, the breeding herd will be put on a paying basis.

The Greenview herd, belonging to Art and Bert Lewis, was an eye-opener.

Every animal from the two fine young herd bulls and the high-class breeding cows, down to the youngest calves, were in that most attractive condition showing intelligent and painstaking care and good feeding.

In a recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Country Contributor, an assertion was made that "Any one of ten thousand good farmers quietly working at raising fine stock and crops can do a state much more good than one brilliant writer who tells people how to do things." Now, if I have seemed to indulge in personalities it is because I believe in giving credit where credit is due. Hail to the men who do things! One citizen of that class is worth a thousand of the never-sweat, stay-at-home class who are contented with their lot and have no ambition to serve their community.

Central Association affairs are progressing nicely. It has been hard to reserve our best cattle for the coming April 4-5 sale, but we have a number of loyal members who are taking great pride in their entries for this sale, and we anticipate this year's collection will be the best ever.



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

A Group of Youngsters.

Photo by Hildebrand

Fitting Cattle for the Show

Around the ringside of many of our cattle shows we often hear remarks similar to this: "We have some calves that look mighty good and my son wanted to fit them for this show, but having never had experience in this line of work I was afraid to have him undertake it." This is too often the case, as on many of our farms there are calves and boys that will work well together if given the opportunity.

It is true cattle fitting must be done carefully, but by the use of common sense, close observation and regular habits many of our boys will make a success of it. The boy who is willing

By James G. Tomson

Carbondale, Kan.

to give up some of his pastime sports, that he may develop a few of the favorite calves and eventually have a chance to compare them with the best his competitor has produced is likely to become a successful cattle breeder in later years. His success in developing a winner, providing he has selected a good candidate on which to work, will depend largely on his ability to observe and give what is most needed to produce comfort, growth and vigor.

Most calves that are shown are born during the fall and winter months and their success in future shows will depend upon the treatment they receive during this first winter. For the first few months of their lifetime calves that are to be fitted for show need only such care as is given the other growing calves. Much of the calf's development depends on the kind of a start received at birth. It is important that they get a good flow of milk, but avoid making the cow feverish by increased feeding, as feverish milk will cause the calf to scour and become weakened and if long continued is likely to prove fatal.

We have often withheld the grain ration from a cow for a week or so to allow her to become normal and avoid this trouble. Calves coming late in fall or winter should be kept apart from the cows during the day, but allowed to nurse at noon and run with the cow at night in a roomy box stall. By the time they are about two months old they will be eating nicely with their dams and at this age should usually be allowed to suckle only twice a day. Calves at this age are usually separated from their dams at night and several can be placed together in large box stalls where they can be fed. During the day, while the cows are in pastures the calves should have the run of open lots for exercise, but should have access to dry shelter at all times to protect them from our changeable weather. Exercise and sunshine are as essential as feed to the growing calf. A good grain ration that can be had on most of our farms is shelled corn, oats and bran, about equal parts by measure. A little oil meal added to this at times will aid digestion. The calves should have about all they will clean up of this ration twice a day. A variety of good hay should also be supplied. Silage will be relished, but if too much is fed it is apt to cause them to scour.

It is also important that they have clean, dry bedding. Their stalls should be thoroughly cleaned every day to avoid dampness. Calves will not do well if made to sleep on a damp foul-smelling bed. At this age is a good time to halter and handle them, as it can be done easily and then they can be nicely managed at any time. It is also a good plan to teach those that are to be prepared for show to steal milk from other cows, so they will be willing to suck nurse cows when their dams begin to dry off. This can easily be done by pushing the calf from his dam to another while he is hungry for milk. As the nurse cows are needed they can be supplied. There is no better feed for a calf than good milk, but this should not be overdone. In my opinion a calf six to twelve months old that is getting



Courtesy Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.

Developing a Shorthorn—And a Shorthorn Breeder

three to four gallons of milk a day with a good grain ration will develop better than one that is being gorged with milk day after day. As the warm spring days come those to be fitted should be separated from the others and allowed to run in smaller groups, where they can be more quiet and begin feeding three times daily. As the days and nights grow warmer they should be placed in box stalls during the day and allowed to run out in grass lots at night. If in separate box stalls, have them arranged so they can see each other and not feel that they are being confined. They like company and regularity and it is surprising how quickly they will adapt themselves to conditions if made comfortable. A good plan is to bring them from the lots in the early morning, allow

them to suckle, then go to the box stalls for feed and if convenient they should suckle at night before feeding, then out to the grass lots. Of course it is understood that good water is to be given freely.

The older cattle should be fed much the same as the calves. However, it will be necessary to lessen the amount of corn given if we retain the smooth flesh covering so much desired in show cattle. The use of cool feeds such as roots, silage, etc., will prove very beneficial. A fitter of show cattle should be content with steady regular gains, as it is the long, slow feed that brings cattle out in their best form. Rapid gains may cause them to look well while gaining, but the trouble is to hold this bloom later. It is always desirable to



Courtesy University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

As They Look on the University Campus.

have your cattle make good gains while at the shows. This keeps them in good bloom and adds greatly to their handling qualities.

Sugar or molasses or even prepared stock foods are sometimes used to stimulate the appetites while on a show trip. This practice no doubt has proved beneficial at times, though ordinarily I would not recommend their use. If cattle are properly handled their appetites will demand all their system should digest.

During fly season it may be necessary to provide light covers for their protection during the day. As the season advances they will need to be trained to handle nicely at the halter and to stand squarely on their feet so as to make a presentable appearance when led into the ring. During the summer observe their coats and should they become infected with any skin diseases give them attention at once.

A week or so before starting to the show they should be given a grooming each day to put their coats in glossy condition. If they are to be shown with smooth coats the use of mild brushes and a woolen rub towel will give good results. Should the coat be long

enough to curl this can be done after cleaning by moistening the coat, marking with a comb and then turning up with a brush or comb. Unless they have good coats they will make a much better appearance smooth. Their feet should be kept properly trimmed and the horns dressed smoothly. The horns on older cattle should be polished, which can be done by the use of a mixture of oil and tripoli applied with a woolen cloth. Now the cattle should be ready for the shows and if we are to go by rail, we will first need to bed our car heavily, then load as carefully as possible, allowing room for each one to lie comfortably in the car. As soon as they become accustomed to shipping they will lie down much of the time. While enroute feed lighter, so their appetites will be good when unloaded. Be sure to provide plenty of water for them. While at the shows do all you can to make them comfortable.

Most exhibitors take their cattle for an early morning walk while the stalls are being cleaned and bedded. This allows them some recreation and the fresh morning air is a relief after coming from the barns, which too often are close and stuffy. It is interesting to watch the

habits of a well regulated show herd, always expectant at feed time and ready to lie down as soon as their appetites have been satisfied. Nothing is more pleasing to a feeder than to see his cattle lick their pans, clean up some hay and drop down on a good bed of straw to contentedly chew their cuds and give their grunts of satisfaction. While at the shows keep informed as to when you are likely to be called upon to show your entries. Don't wait until your class is called to make preparation, but arrange in advance to have your animal in best form before entering the ring. It is often a small thing that may cause a judge to place an animal above another and a slovenly cleaned animal seldom gets the preference.

To succeed with show cattle one must be patient, kind, attentive and willing to cater to their needs at all times.

I know of no better school for a young man who expects to become a cattle breeder than the experience he will get in fitting and showing a few of his favorite calves, providing he will accept his ratings, success or defeat without prejudice and be willing to learn why his entry won or lost, as the case may be.



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Group of Females of Varying Ages. Note the roan with her head down in the upper right hand part of the picture. This is Fair Gift, Senior Champion Female at the last International, Chicago.

The Southwest Live Stock Show Circuit

With the inauguration of a livestock show at Wichita, Kansas, a circuit of three important shows is formed, the other two being the Southwest American Stock Show at Oklahoma City and the National Feeders and Breeders Show at Fort Worth, Texas. An effort is under way to arrange the dates so that the Western Live Stock Show at Denver, Colorado, may be included in this circuit.

The establishing of a spring show circuit in the southwest will meet with the co-operation of improved livestock breeders, and Shorthorn forces will be particularly active in their support.

There are decided advantages in the way of making sales, both public and private, in these spring shows. It encourages the breeders to assemble salable cattle in large numbers, and it attracts the patronage of the farmers and ranchmen. The public sales held at these points in connection with the recent shows were decidedly successful.

The show at Fort Worth has long been established; the one at Oklahoma City has grown from a small beginning to large proportions. The actual entries in the beef cattle classes at the show held last month were considerably in excess of 500. Wichita entries exceeded

200 at the initial show, a creditable beginning.

It is the purpose of the management at Oklahoma City to provide a show pavilion with space for housing the exhibits, of ample capacity and permanent fire-proof construction. Wichita makes use of such a building, the property of the city, and plans for largely extending its capacity are matured. All of this makes for progress. It serves to stabilize and standardize the improvement of livestock. The educational value of these competitive exhibitions is far reaching and definite results of a material nature accrue to the livestock improver.

Opportunities for Shorthorn Progress

By W. J. Kennedy

Sioux City, Iowa

In complying with the request of the editor to discuss "Opportunities for Shorthorn Progress," the writer is well aware of the fact that it would be difficult to present anything original or new. The columns of this splendid and timely magazine have been bubbling over, from issue to issue, with good things. Shorthorn breeders have been brought closer together by this co-operative and united effort, and the outlet for the breed has been broadened. Many doubtful men have been converted to the cause and are starting foundation herds of the reds, whites and roans, the world's most cosmopolitan and useful breed of cattle.

There never was a time in the history of this country when the future of the beef cattle industry looked so encouraging. With less than 39,000,000 head of beef cattle in the United States, and 102,000,000 home people to feed, it is a much different condition of affairs than that which faced the American beef producers in 1892, when the supply of beef cattle was greater than now, and our population numbered but 66,000,000 people. With a diminishing supply of beef in almost every other country, and an ever increasing demand for the same in every land, it is easy to see that the day of cheap beef on either hoof or hook is a thing of the past. This condition of affairs will mean a strong demand for good beef cattle. While the great majority of our people will continue to produce just commercial cattle, through the use of good sires, still they are now paying, and will continue to pay, good liberal prices for their pure-bred bulls. This demand on the part of the beef producer furnishes the real foundation and stability of pure-bred beef cattle business. Without this strong demand from the farmer and ranchman, the prevailing prices for pure-bred beef cattle could not last long. To some people the present high prices for pure-bred beef cattle do not look sound and right, but to the writer this is not the case, as he believes the business is on a staple basis. While Shorthorn cattle have been more widely raised and generally admired than any other beef breed, still their future demand and usefulness rests very largely with the present day breeders.

To get a foothold you must ever be on the alert, and to maintain that foothold and increase in numbers, you must deliver the goods in the way of first-class cattle. The breeders of Shorthorn cattle must never lose sight of the fact that utility wins out in the end. Color fads and pedigree fads never have been beneficial to any breed of livestock. These two factors have discouraged many men in the ranks and have kept thousands of would-be breeders out of the business. No breeder of Shorthorns ever has in the past, or ever will in the future, overestimate the value of a well

bred sire. Somebody has said that the sire is half of the herd, and it has been generally accepted as the whole truth. In the writer's estimation the sire is very nearly the whole herd and this is a point worth keeping in mind when selecting your next herd header.

To be a successful breeder of any class of livestock, a man must have an eye for the business, which means he must be a critical judge of his own stock. Too many men can see the weak points in another man's animals much more readily than in their own. Such men never get very far or become very well known as breeders of pure-bred stock. To be a successful Shorthorn breeder a man must have a well defined ideal of the true Shorthorn type in his eye, and then be able to recognize it when he sees it. Too many men are judges of livestock by comparison and do not know exactly what constitutes the good individual.

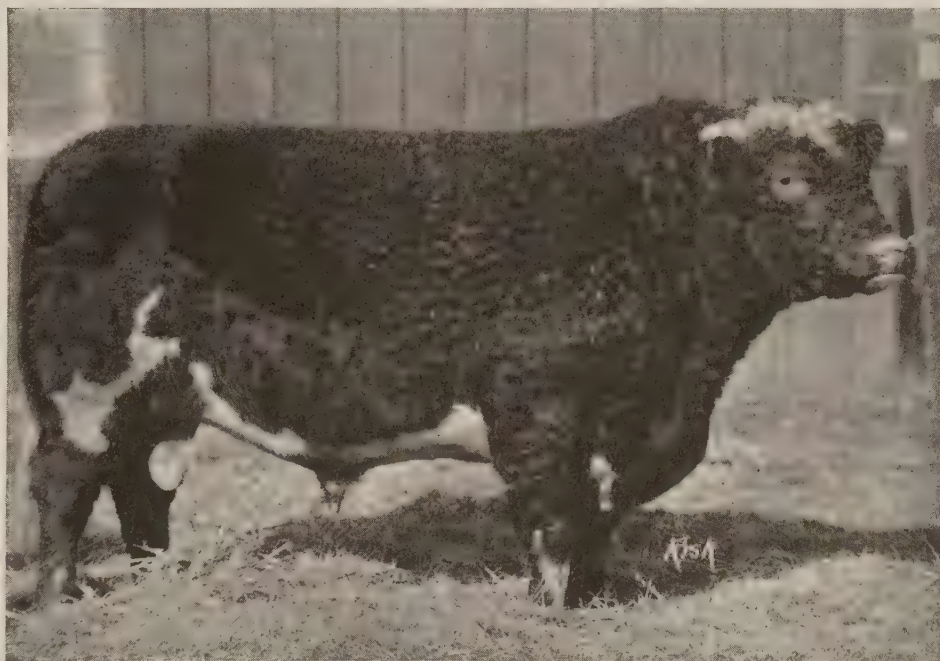
For illustration, it is easier to find one hundred would-be judges of livestock, who are capable of selecting the most desirable individual out of a group of animals, than it is to find one man who can look at one animal by itself and be able to accurately describe the single animal and rate it with some other animal five hundred or one thousand miles distant. To be able to do the latter is a most important requisite in the real constructive breeder of improved stock. It enables the breeder to make wise and valuable additions to his herd and also to get more nearly the true worth of

the best animals which he produces from time to time.

While Shorthorn breeders must always be on the alert to produce the ideal beef type animal, still they must not overlook the importance of both size and milking properties of the breed. Both of these points are demanded in the corn belt section and by range men. Many of the most successful producers of white faced steers on the range recognize the value of the Shorthorn cow as a mother, in that her calves grow faster and, as a rule, carry more flesh at weaning time, due to the liberal flow of milk furnished during the nursing period. Just recently the writer made a trip through several of the northwestern states, and heard this point discussed by several of the larger ranchmen.

Size, especially good strong bone, is a point our ranchmen are demanding on every hand. It always pays to cater to the demands of those people.

Community breeding of livestock is a step in the right direction. It is a line of work that is gaining ground rapidly. Progressive breeders are recognizing the value of the same, more and more each year. Shorthorn breeders can well afford to pattern after the breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle in this matter. In the past too many breeders of livestock have deemed it an advantage and an asset to be the only breeder of a particular breed of livestock in a certain community. They have labored under the impression that the lack of competition was a great advantage in the selling of their stock. This is a great mistake. Your immediate neighbors are seldom your best customers. Too many people labor under the false impression



Courtesy Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa

Photo by Risk

Woodlawn Villager—First Prize Aged Bull at Denver

that good products are always to be found in foreign lands, thus fail to appreciate the home products.

The location of several breeders of any breed of livestock in the same community is an asset to every one of them. This is especially true where they advertise and work together. They are then able to cover more territory for less money and bring buyers from all parts of the country. The man who wishes to purchase a carload or more seldom spends either his time or his money in going to a locality where but one breeder is located. He will go where several herds can be seen, and very often buys from three or four different herds. His friends are advised to go to the same locality to make their selections.

Community breeding also makes it possible to secure better sires, as three or four men can pay a price that would be prohibitive to the average individual breeder. Good sires may be interchanged, thus remaining in the same neighborhood as long as they are useful.

Combination sales may also be made on a very economical basis. Keeping in

mind the many advantages of this good work, it behooves every breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns to interest the best men in his neighborhood in starting Shorthorn herds. This is no dream or fad. The system has been thoroughly tried out and invariably has given most excellent results.

Right along the same line as community breeding is the formation of county breed associations. Such organizations are doing a most wonderful work. They make it possible to hold county bred shows and bull sales. These new features are of great advantage to all breeders, and more especially to the new man in the business. They give him an opportunity to dispose of his surplus stock in a good market, at a moderate cost. With this kind of encouragement these new men in the business soon become real factors in the breed's development. Few counties have so small a number of breeders of Shorthorns that they cannot afford to have a county organization. One of the strongest county breed organizations that the writer knows of started seven years ago with four members,

and now it has thirty-seven wide-awake members, and purchasers from twenty-two states visited that county and purchased pure-bred cattle during the year 1916. What those people have accomplished can be done in other parts of this country, if energy is applied. The time has come when each and every county should make a united effort to get its best animals in show shape and exhibit them at our best state fairs, district fairs and national stock shows. One breeder may not have more than one or two individuals good enough to send, but if five or six men club together, they can fit a carload which will attract attention at our very best shows. That is the kind of advertising that attracts the attention of the outside world and draws the good buyers of pure-bred stock. Where community breeding and county organizations are in vogue, no man is too small to be left at home, providing he has a good animal. Remember that this is the day and age of co-operation and organization. Live-stock men can and should profit by the same. It will be worth the effort. It is up to you to do your part. Will you make the effort?



Courtesy Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

A Few of the Breeding Cows

Observations of a Packer-Buyer

I am complying with your request that I write you an article on what my twenty odd years as a cattle buyer taught me about the cattle business. One of the first things I had impressed upon me when learning to be a cattle buyer was the necessity of buying what I had orders for. In other words, if I received orders to buy light cattle and they happened to be selling high and heavy cattle cheap, I was not to substitute the heavy cattle for the light ones, for the packers long ago learned to give the public the article they demanded. I believe this is a good thing for every breeder to bear in mind and to try and keep a class of stock that the public wants and keep

By A. J. Maurer

Kansas City, Mo.

Formerly buyer for Armour & Co.

them in a condition that will appeal to the eye of the buyer, for it is much easier to show your buyer, by having your animal in good salable condition, how he looks in that condition, than it is to try to convince him that an animal in poor condition would look as good.

The packer naturally has no special preference as to what breed or class of cattle he buys, as he simply acts as a broker, and supplies the public with the

class of beef they demand. His long experience in killing cattle has taught him that, under certain conditions, certain breeds are more profitable beef animals than other breeds, but the average packing house buyer learns to judge the individual merits of each separate drove of cattle more upon how they look to him than upon any particular line of breeding. However, everything being equal, there are two breeds of cattle the average packer-buyer would give preference to over the other breeds. The packer-buyer, of course, judges the animal from the viewpoint of profit. By this I mean he does not go entirely upon the percentage of beef the animal will dress,



Courtesy Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

Winning Shorthorn Steer Herd at the South West American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, Okla.

neither upon the quality of beef, for he has to take both into consideration, as well as the value of the by-product, for, at certain seasons of the year, there will quite frequently be a difference of several cents per pound in the value of the different grades of hides.

A native free of brand hide three months ago would probably have made a difference of fifty cents per cwt., while at present there is no difference in the dead cost of a steer as compared with the same animal with a branded hide. These conditions vary, however, as some times one particular grade of hide becomes scarce and they sell higher proportionately than the others. For instance, the branded Texas hides, which are heavier than other hides, occasionally bring as much as a native free of brand. Consequently he has to figure in his own mind about what the animal will dress, what it will cost dead and what he thinks the beef will bring on the market at that time, and he has to select the droves that, in his opinion, will prove the most profitable for his house.

The packing house has to have a big assortment of meats as they ship all over the world and have a demand for every quality of beef from the canner to the finest of our blooded bullocks. The managers of the beef departments of the different packing houses are familiar with the quality and grade of beef demanded in the different sections of the country, and in issuing their orders

to the cattle buyers they figure out just how many cattle are needed of each grade, and each cattle buyer is given an order for what they wish him to buy. This accounts for the fact that a packing house buyer, at times, will buy one grade of cattle at a strong price when he will not look at another grade that looks much cheaper to the average stockman.

In regard to the different breeds of beef cattle, my experience as a feeder, ranchman, breeder and buyer, all of which I have followed continuously for the last twenty-five years, having fed and bred cattle on my own account as well as feeding large strings for the packers and looking after their ranch interests, also buying on the different public markets, has convinced me that Shorthorns will always be found to be good, profitable feeders. When they go to market they are always in good demand by the feeders and killers, for the packer has learned that they are good dressers and show well-marbled carcasses of beef (a condition demanded in prime beef). On account of their gentle disposition they will go through the crowded alleys, pens and viaducts to the shambles in a quiet, matter of fact manner, which characteristic leaves the fat that chalky color so much desired. The meat will cut bright, for no matter how prime an animal is, if he becomes over-heated his fat will have a red, inflamed appearance and the meat will cut dark. Consequently the desir-

ability of gentle temperament and habits in all beef animals. To the average feeder, whether he be young and inexperienced or of the old tried and true class with long experience, Shorthorns will always be found dependable.

For the small ranchman who does not have so many cows but what he can look after them and see they are milked out, if necessary, while the calf is too small to take all the milk, and for the many thousands of farmers, both large and small, the Shorthorn is the ideal cow. She not only raises as good a calf as any other breed produces, but also gives sufficient milk to nourish a bunch of pigs and to supply the farmer's family with milk and butter, which is indeed quite an item in this day of H. C. L.

Angus cattle handled by a skilled feeder whose methods are scientific may be relied upon, as a rule, to develop into prime beef. But when poorly handled they do not mature as rapidly as some of the others and when handled by the unskilled feeder, quite frequently are a disappointment to him as well as to the killer.

For the ranchman who wishes to get a decided mark on the first cross between registered bulls and grade cows, the Herefords have gained favor. The ranchman, however, must be careful in the selection of his bulls or the bone of his cattle will, in time, become too light and as a consequence his cattle will become too small. The large ranches that

have made extensive use of Hereford bulls find that more bone and scale can be maintained if they periodically infuse Shorthorn blood in their herds.

For the big ranchman who maintains a large cow herd it may be impracticable to have cows yielding as much milk as the average Shorthorn cow, the calves not being able to take all of the milk at first, occasional spoiled udders and teats result.

The Hereford is also quite popular with the feeder who puts his cattle up

for only a short feed, for there seems to be something in the constitution of the Hereford that makes him show the amount of feed he receives quicker than any other breed. He apparently puts his fat next to the hide, oills up the hair and, for a short feed, makes a better appearance than any other breed, but on a longer feed will not gain as well as Shorthorns and others. Consequently he is not popular with the packing house buyers as a beef animal, a good many of them being prejudiced against the

Herefords, but hardly as strong as our one time friend and veteran packer, the late Nelson Morris, who, when passing a crowd at one of Chicago's first International Live Stock Shows, saw that they were selling a bunch of Hereford cattle. Someone asked were they the champions. Nelson Morris instantly replied: "Herefords were never champions."

The inclination of packer-buyers who engage in the breeding of registered cattle to adhere, almost without exception, to Shorthorns has its significance.

Faith in Shorthorns By Daisy D. Macmillan

Lodi, Wis.

With the passing of the pioneer has gone the great wheat fields and the farmer of the corn belt is looking more to soil building and his reliance is livestock. He has found he must make the raising of livestock as much a part of his farm work as the growing of grain and corn, if he would succeed financially and economically, keeping his farm up to the maximum of production.

The many modern conveniences now at his command are eliminating much of the drudgery of farm labor and the sons and daughters are more content to stay on the farm and aid in the development of an estate that shall be the family pride for generations to follow. The farm bred boy and girl may easily avail themselves of the advantages of schools within their reach where they may study Animal Husbandry and Science that will aid them to fill one of the most desirable positions in life, honorable and congenial, living wisely and well.

It is worthy of notice that in this, more than in most other vocations, every father who is an enthusiastic breeder of Shorthorn cattle is anxious to have his son continue the business as his successor. Well does he realize that the greatest success of the progressive breeder is due to the fact that the busi-

ness is transmitted from father to son through many generations, as has been done by the developers of livestock in the British Isles from whence we have acquired much of our foundation stock.

Women have grown broader in mind and sympathies through an understanding of business demands and by business associations, and, as men have come to realize the true worth of the qualities of character that earnest women bring to business, there is a growing realization that industry is not a question of a man's work, or a woman's work, but one of individual efficiency and that the highest form of efficiency in any work is obtained by men and women working toward a common aim, each contributing that which the other lacks, each giving and receiving of the truth, the knowledge, and the power which the other has by right of inheritance and, in this way, giving to the work of the world a strength and beauty of everlasting value.

If one becomes engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns, it is such an interesting study that much pleasure is derived from it. The constructive breeder has a fixed ideal in his mind and is constantly striving to produce it and the hope, that some day his efforts will be



Courtesy Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.

A Picnic Dinner

crowned with success, assuages the occasional disappointments and losses.

When he visits his pastures, he enjoys the picture of contentment and that combination of beauty which the graceful, stately Shorthorns in the shade of the trees form, and, with his kodak, he obtains photographic reproductions, taken from time to time, making an authentic record that is not only fascinating, but careful study of this pictorial review gives him a closer acquaintance with the progress he is making in the improvement of his herd.

With the present high prices of our farm lands, it is conceded, we must raise livestock that will sell for proportional prices and, whereas, a few years ago, farmers marketed their steers, three to four years old, weighing from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds, now he purchases a pure-bred sire of the intensely beef-producing type and sells at top market price, as early maturing, easily fattened, high quality, baby beef, weighing approximately twelve hundred pounds in their yearling form.

As the population of our country increases and the demand for prime beef is greater, the production of beef will go far in adding to farm profits.

The "Boy's Baby Beef" contests are proving an excellent stimulus to our "future breeders." The Futurity classes, recently inaugurated, are most interesting to all Shorthorn admirers, being a great contest for breeders, fought in a friendly manner, for supremacy. In bringing the Shorthorn to perfection, much credit is due the faithful herdsman.



Courtesy Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.

In Pastures Green



Courtesy Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa

They Look Promising

Photo by Hildebrand

Establishing and Building a Herd of Shorthorns

By C. D. Bellows

Maryville, Mo.

To build successfully a herd of Shorthorns requires time, patience and perseverance to a degree demanded by few, if any, other lines of work. It has been said that it requires about thirty years to breed a herd that can be relied upon to produce a uniform type of cattle. Are you willing to pay the price? However, if the foundation cattle are bought right and economically cared for there will be a good remuneration annually.

After learning the ideal conformation of the breed and something of the pedigree required, a breeder is ready for his first purchases. Most breeders buy a number of cows before they really know what kind they want for best results. At the start they should select with care a limited number of cows, keeping in mind breed character and early maturity. The cows should be rugged, robust, medium in size, with short, broad head, bright eyes and drooping horns, and they should show quality and refinement. Too much stress should not be put on the fact that a cow has a Scotch pedigree or is imported. More

value can safely be put on the individual excellence of the four top sires and dams in the pedigree, as they have much more influence over the calves than the bulls and cows appearing farther down.

To select the right bull means much for success or failure, and few beginners are capable of making this purchase with assurance that they are going to improve on cows they have purchased. The first thing to do is to get a good middle. It is important that a bull should have a short, masculine head, broad in the forehead, with horns well set and surrounded with thick, curly hair. He should stand near the ground on good legs and should have a mellow hide and a good coat of hair. He should have a well sprung rib and thick loin, and the more masculine appearance he has the better calves he will sire. The top sires and dams should be good individuals and of the correct

type; they should come through honest, dependable breeders' hands. With a small herd selected in this manner, if comfortable quarters and plenty of good feed are provided, it will be only a few years until the owner finds himself surrounded with a good herd of cattle—a herd that will represent sufficient value to purchase another farm.

A breeder's success is measured by the improvement shown in his cattle from year to year. Making this improvement is comparatively easy until the herd has reached a high standard of excellence. After this it requires skill and judgment to continue the improvement. As the herd increases two bulls should be kept; and before a bull is used extensively on a high class herd he should be tested by using him on a few cows, and if his calves are not good he should be discarded without giving him a chance to ruin a full crop of calves. By using this precaution more rapid progress will be made.

After the herd is of sufficient size it will pay to fit and show a few young cattle for the advertising, and if the cattle are made good enough there will be plenty of buyers at paying prices.

To succeed and enjoy the work of building a herd a man should be familiar with all the blood lines represented in his herd. He should study their history for generations back for the great value it will be to him and for the more intelligent matings he will be able to make. New breeders should read and re-read Sanders Shorthorn History and if a later history of the breed down to the present time were available, it should be eagerly sought by present day breeders. With the prevailing high prices of land and of all the products of the farm, land owners can no longer afford to keep a grade cow of any breed.



Courtesy Morton C. Crabb, Gallion, Ala.

Carlot of Alabama Grade Shorthorn Calves That Averaged 700 lbs. at 8 Months, and Sold at St. Louis for 9c per Pound. The Scrub Calf Not Included.



Parkdale Victoria 8th 495054 Britannia 514411 Lady Dorothy 526415 Queen Elizabeth 514430 Fair Gift 182698 Maxwalton Roan Lady 127525
First Prize Shorthorn Females—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1916.

A Few Hours at the Farm By Frank D. Tomson

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We stroll out through the paddock, among the calves. It is nearly three months since we saw them and they have grown. The lusty roan squares himself at our approach, showing a breadth of front and robustness. He was but a wobbly prospect when we saw him last. How shapely they have become and how promising. The red yonder is older and a typical feeder. The smart roan and white that playfully follow us suggest show ring experiences that are to come. One by one we examine them all, each with its individuality, each claiming royal ancestry, and all holding our admiration. Some day they will be scattered and other men elsewhere will build their hopes upon them. Some will command long prices and others a moderate exchange. There is a future champion in the group, perhaps more than one. The selections have not yet been made, but we are confident.

We leave them and pass on into the larger pasture. Here are the heifers retained for use in the herd. The likeness of the type is at once apparent; such pleasing form; such refinement. It would be unaccountable indeed if they failed to draw us a little nearer to the standard we are working toward.

How well we recall the contests in the season's shows in which the two roans participated and divided honors as they followed the circuit. They retain their symmetrical form and are as like as two peas. There is a constant inspiration in growing this kind.

We move on, out among the cows, and instinctively recall, one after another, the calves that each has produced. Those were proud days when Mayflower's ten-months bull calf passed through the auction ring at near \$1,500; and

when Clara's yearling heifer was awarded the championship; and when the yearling bull and 2-year-old heifer out of Augusta won first as produce of dam in every show of the year.

And so we go on through the herd. Each animal recalls many hopes and final achievement, each has its distinct, individual record. They have all made good. We think back over the years and review the progress, the improvement, that has been wrought. It has been a long and interesting pursuit and now the returns are coming in to more than recompense for the investment of toil, of energy, of thought and finance.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PICTURES

Is there a student of animal breeding who will not be impressed by the evidence of Shorthorn achievement, as revealed in the photographs reproduced in this number,—in each succeeding issue of this magazine? Is there anyone anywhere engaged in livestock improvement whose interest in this alluring field of endeavor will not be quickened by a study of these faithful likenesses? But what of those whose lot is cast with the Shorthorn; who are intimately familiar with its form, its habits and temperament; who have followed the progress of the breed through the years; who are concerned with its development? Will they not be inspired as they analyze and compare these portraits as they read the pictorial story of Shorthorn excellence?

THE EDITOR.

A heavy carpet of mixed grasses covers the pastures. Time was when they were closely fed and the yield was scant, but the improving influence of the herd maintenance has had its useful effect and now the pasture season is limited only when the snows come deep and are slow in passing. Over in the fields the soil is black with abundant humus. There is a beauty in the landscape. The over-hanging trees that border the stream furnish a welcome shade in summer, and, in turn, temper the chilly winds in winter. The squirrels scamper about and the redbirds vigorously send forth their musical call from the uppermost branches.

Returning by way of the buildings we pause for a final look at Field Marshal, the head of the herd. He has many trophies to his credit. How he has rounded out and what masculinity he possesses! The depth of covering over his loin and ribs, and fullness in the quarters, levelness of lines and breadth of beam we noted in all of the calves. There is a lordly, majestic air about him, denoting prepotency—inherited characteristics. He walks away as becomes his title, Marshal of the Field.

Clearly we are on the right lines and our hopes are well-founded. A wonderful vocation this, stimulating our enthusiasm, appealing always to our imagination, commanding our ceaseless endeavor.

The sun sinks toward the western horizon and the treetops are aglow with its parting rays. Slowly, contentedly, in pairs and groups, as is their habit, the cattle move toward their accustomed, favored places of shelter. The lengthening shadows blend as the sun is lost behind the hills and twilight slowly spreads its filmy veil of mystery.



King Baron 493053

Western Star 471555

Type's Model 429408

Village Supreme 423865

Maxwalton Pride 2d 410278

Burnbrae Sultan 385228

First Prize Shorthorn Bulls—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1916.

The Story of a Bull

By Robert Miller
Stouffville, Ont.

I stood by the ringside at the Royal Show on a beautiful June day in 1899. Two roan heifers, one dark, the other light, occupied the close attention of two gentlemen in the ring. A gentleman stood beside me in the place where we could see to best advantage the struggles without movement that was taking place between the heifers for premier position in the greatest British show of the year.

It was the lunch hour and even the momentous decision that must soon be made in that ring was not enough to keep the methodical Englishman from his noonday meal, so that there were few other witnesses than those mentioned.

"I like the dark heifer best, I believe," fell from my lips in words almost inaudible, and "I like the light one," was the response from my companion. "She has more scale." But the words were half whispered in both cases, for there could be no decided opinion between these two queens of the Shorthorn world. The light one was the far-famed Cicely, bred and owned by Her Majesty, the Queen of the British Empire. The dark one was Bapton Pearl, bred and owned by the king of Shorthorn breeders, J. Deane Willis. Cold blood had nothing to do with that episode. Royalty every place, it was a tense moment for the few onlookers. Thus we account for opinions not too decided given by my companion, Mr. Booth, to me and by me to him. There was so little between two animals almost perfect, but there had to be a distinction and Cicely was made champion for the year.

That was one time when the beautiful Bapton Pearl, with her smoothness, her

sweetness, her wonderful natural flesh, was beaten, and no man could complain, nor could he complain if the decision had been otherwise.

Fifty-one times first or champion at the big shows in England and Scotland, only beaten by the record of her sire, Count Lavender, he was fifty-two times first or champion at the same shows. This was the foundation laid deep and wide and strong. The structure that was to be built on this base will be the subject of this story, a bull and a white bull.

March, 1900, E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, asked the writer to buy for him the best herd of Shorthorns to be found. In the lot and at its head, as the future proved, was the beautiful cow Bapton Pearl. She had given birth to one roan bull calf, afterward purchased by W. S. Marr and used by him until sold to D. R. Hanna of Ohio. This bull calf was Bapton Diamond, perhaps the best sire in Scotland during the short time he was used there. Bapton Pearl, when bought for Mr. Kelly, was in calf to Bapton Sultan, a promising young bull sold to go to the Argentine, not of pure Scotch blood, but a blood made by the mysterious intuition of that wizard amongst breeders, of the warm blood of his Cruickshank favorites and that of his father's great, massive cows that had given him the name of a successful breeder for many years in Wiltshire. It happened to be, or it was the right mixture, and the result was that he sired in Bapton Pearl's calf, the subject of this story, the bull Whitehall Sultan, the little white calf born at Springfield, Ill., after his mother had won as a three-year-old the first prize in the cow class.

The whole herd had to be halted in this show circuit for two weeks, in order that the newcomer might have a chance for his life, for there seemed to be indecision as to whether he would enter the struggle for supremacy in this world or slip over on the other side, where all was quiet and peaceful. The decision helped by the most careful nursing was, that he would enter the arena and make the fight though all the bulls in the world was against him. If the decision had been otherwise we could not have said more than this, "the beautiful Bapton Pearl gave birth to a white bull calf and his hold on life was so weak that it gave way. We would have wished to see him live."

We know now something of what the loss would have been to the cattle kingdom. Two years later at the International the little white calf made his second appearance at a show, meeting some of the strongest bulls we had ever seen, and was given third place in the two-year-old class. For some reason there were more of the "men who know" hesitating as they passed him in the stall than at any other stall in the big building. It was not curiosity, it was not prejudice; it was that indefinable something that made the men think there was a future before that bull; that he was to play a part not heralded by the position he had won in the ring. While they said the decision was right, they believed the future would have something to disclose that men could not foresee, that intangible something that only the eye of faith can see. Men remember that something to this day and they wonder if they had not nearly seen into the unknown future, not very far away.

In 1904 as a three-year-old this white calf won second in the aged class and the color was growing in favor. His great son, Whitehall Marshall, the only son prepared for showing, was second in the senior yearling class. In 1905 Whitehall Sultan was first in the aged bull class; Whitehall Marshall was first in the two-year-old class; Royal Sultan was second in the senior yearling class, and Glenbrook Sultan was first in the senior bull calf class. That was all of his progeny shown.

In 1906 Whitehall Marshall was first in the aged bull class, Royal Sultan was first in the two-year-old class; the mighty Avondale was third in the junior yearling class; Anoka Sultan was second in the senior yearling bull class. In the third generation a daughter of Whitehall Marshall was third in the senior heifer calf class and Whitehall Sultan was first with get of sire, his first year to compete. In 1907 Whitehall Marshall was first and Whitehall King was third in the aged class. Avondale was third in the two-year-old class. Anoka Sultan was first as senior yearling and Orange Sultan was fourth in junior yearlings. A grandson, Marshall's Best, was fourth in senior bull calves. A granddaughter was fourth in junior yearlings and a daughter was second in senior heifer calves, while Whitehall Sultan was first on get of sire.

In 1908 the four winning aged bulls, Whitehall King, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Marshall, and Avondale, were sons. Anoka Sultan was second in the

two-year class, a grandson was third in the senior yearling class; another was fourth in junior yearlings; others were first and third in senior bull calves and second, third and fourth in junior bull calves. A granddaughter was first as two-year-old heifer; a daughter was fourth as senior yearling; another first as senior heifer calf; a granddaughter was fourth in same class, while another was second in junior heifer calves.

Whitehall Sultan was first, Avondale second and Whitehall Marshall was fourth on get of sire. Whitehall King was champion of the show and every herd competing was headed by a son of the white calf. White was now almost the favorite color. Today his grandsons and granddaughters to the fifth and sixth generations are breeding on, and the man feels in luck who has the blood to help him to keep in the procession.

There may have been another male animal that revolutionized the breed to which he belonged in a way so apparent, so striking and so thorough, but I have no knowledge of him.

Few have such a chance. Mr. Kelly's herd in which he was used for two or more years had in it a collection of cows such as we have seldom if ever known. Every calf there was developed and given a chance. After he was taken to Anoka every chance was given by mating him with cows of the best kind.

What a foolish man he would be who would undertake to estimate the good that this bull has done in the Shorthorn world.

At North Dakota Agricultural College

BY W. H. PETERS

At present a small pure-bred Shorthorn herd of the beef type is maintained at this station primarily for the practice judging work with students. We have some good cows and also a few good heifers. We have for the past 9 or 10 years practiced line breeding using only sires carrying Whitehall Sultan blood. The first bull used was Marshal Star, by Whitehall Marshal the second, Star of Avondale 352674 by Avondale. The present herd bull is a two-year-old line bred bull Village Sultan 410465. He is by Village Pride, Village Pride by Gladstone, Gladstone by Whitehall Sultan. Village Sultan is out of Queen Sultan by White Sultan and White Sultan by Whitehall Sultan. This bull was shown at five of the large state fairs last year, winning his class twice and never standing below fourth place.

* * *

The old and oft-used expression, "A good bull is half the herd and a poor bull is all of it," never ceases to apply, and in practice it may be accepted as true. No breeder has ever made progress without the use of a good sire and it matters little how worthy the females, if an inferior sire is used the results are disappointing.



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Lespedeza Sultan

Photo by Hildebrand

The Influence of the Shorthorn in Utah

BY JOHN T. CAINE III, Logan, Utah

The first cattle were brought to Utah in the late forties at the time of the Mormon trek from the Missouri River to the shores of the Great Salt Lake. As these cattle were secured in Iowa, Illinois and states east, it is quite likely that a large proportion of them had some Shorthorn blood in their veins. There is no authentic account of the first cow to make a permanent home in Utah, but we are safe in calling her a Shorthorn. Over three hundred head of cattle were brought to Utah during the first summer and from this beginning a powerful factor in the state's agriculture developed.

From the first, the red, white and roan were popular, and much of the good stock of the state traces to some of the big Shorthorn cattle brought in years ago. The foundation laid with these cattle has meant much in the building up of Utah herds.

At the first fairs held in this state Shorthorns were prominent and some great ring battles were staged among the early breeders. Prominent among

the owners of Shorthorns in early days were Whites, Jennings, Fords, Clarks, who were later joined by younger breeders, such as Allen Brothers, Seeley and others.

At the present writing Mr. John H. Seeley of Mt. Pleasant is the largest breeder of Shorthorns in Utah, and his Mountain Dell herd has done much to keep the breed prominently before the stockmen. The Carliles and Clydes at Heber, Nutter at Price, Waltons at Randolph, Belitho at Richfield, Ellisons at Layton, Stevens at Loa, Edwin Ben-nion and Quayle at Logan, have all been pushing the breed and have done much to popularize them with the range men.

Recently a number of new breeders have been added to the list, among them Nebekers of Laketown, Mitchells and Day at Parowan. The Utah Agricultural College has been breeding Shorthorns nearly twenty-five years and has sent out among breeders a number of good animals.

No breed has done more for the live-stock interest in Utah than the Shorthorn and it is doubtful if any other has

accomplished as much. At the present time there is almost a boom on in Shorthorn circles in the state and new herds are being founded every month. We expect the number of pure-bred Shorthorns owned in Utah to be double in a year or so what it was last year.

There is of course need for new blood at all times, under conditions such as we have here, and so frequent calls will be made on eastern breeders for new stuff.

Some damage has been done the Shorthorn cause in Utah during the last year by unscrupulous bull peddlers who have put off onto farmers several car-loads of culls that are a disgrace to any breed. If the eastern livestock breeder is far-sighted he will be careful about sending his culls here, because our stockmen may bite once, but only once, and it will make hard sledding for the pure-bred business in later years.

It is to be hoped that the Shorthorn will remain a big factor in Utah cattle production, thus insuring size and fleshing qualities so much desired by the beef men.

THE OUTLOOK BY FRED REPPERT, Decatur, Ind. Prominent Livestock Auctioneer

Your request for a few lines regarding Shorthorns received. So much could be said in favor of the Shorthorns that I scarcely know where to begin. First of all, I think they appeal to the average farmer in America—the man of moderate means, who must necessarily make every dollar invested return as large a dividend as possible. To him the Shorthorn cow means that his table will be furnished with cream, butter, cheese, etc., and that the calf can be disposed of at a good price for breeding purposes, should there be no demand in his immediate vicinity for the same. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association by putting on sales at various points from time to time enables him to send his calf to one of these auctions and receive a good price, so that it will not only pay a dividend on the investment, but be the means of helping to pay the mortgage on the farm or help to build up a greater herd.

In my experience I have found many a poor man who started in this small, unassuming way, and today is a wealthy land owner and one of the influential breeders of Shorthorns. There is such a great future to the business and so much room at the top for the good ones that there is no limit to the progress that is yet to be made. In the last few years especially has there been a great demand for Shorthorns in the Southern

or so-called "Cotton" states. After the boll weevil made it impossible for the large land owner of the south to make interest on his investment in raising cotton, they decided on diversified farming, in fact, it is the only solution to this problem, and it is here that the Shorthorn has found a strong foothold. Great credit is due to the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and especially to Secretary Harding for sending men in this territory to talk and work with these plantation owners and assist them in buying, feeding and caring for their cattle as well as finding an outlet for their surplus stock. While the south has taken many thousand head of Shorthorns in the last few years, I believe that this business is but in its infancy.

Another great opening is the territory in the New England states, where until a few years ago the dairy cow ruled supreme. The high price of labor on these dairy farms, caused by the attractive prices paid in the cities, especially in munition factories, has caused them to turn towards beef cattle and many a herd of so-called dairy cattle have been replaced by the red, white and roan. In the western states the Homestead Act, which divides up the large free range into smaller farms which are taken up by homesteaders means that the large herds of range

cattle must be dispersed, and in their place will be the dual-purpose Shorthorn to help pay for his homestead.

So, from all four corners of the earth there is a great demand for Shorthorn cattle, and when you take the small number of breeders that are trying to supply this great demand, it will mean that many years will go by before this demand will be supplied.

With the foreign countries that are now sending their buyers here to buy our very best cattle, as is the case from Argentina and other countries, and when this terrible conflict in Europe is over with, they will naturally come here to replenish their herds.

As soon as peace and quietude are restored in Mexico they will require more cattle there than the United States can supply.

With all these conditions, I see nothing but a bright future and a profitable business for years to come to the man who is engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle.

The public auctions are very good guides, and when you find that an auction of thirty or forty cattle, with breeders assembled from eight or ten different states, and this you find true in any section of the country, it proves that cattle are scarce, and paying good dividends to their owners.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME II.

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MORE STEERS AND BETTER BULLS

There is no herd of so high a standard that it does not occasionally produce an animal lacking in merit, and when male calves of indifferent character are forthcoming, they should be eliminated from consideration as breeders. That there are specific instances which furnish argument to the contrary we cannot deny, but these are the exception. With the encouraging range of values for good steers and the convenience in handling them as compared with bulls, breeders may safely and profitably act on this suggestion. It is neither necessary nor desirable to sacrifice the best bulls for steer purposes, as many have advocated doing in order to produce steers of the highest class. The prevailing demand for good bulls does not warrant their sacrifice and the permanency of the breed necessarily depends upon the use of the best sires available.

The present tendency among farmers who are investing in registered Shorthorns is to acquire them for the purpose of producing better commercial cattle. The element of speculation is eliminated. They do not assume the position that once they have obtained registered cattle they are entitled to a share of the breeders' trade. Time was when such an impression was abroad, and the man who acquired possession of a few registered breeding cattle seemed to feel that the breeding fraternity was under obligation to patronize him. We do not mean to indicate that this was the prevailing attitude, but it was altogether too common. Happily, farmers everywhere inclined to livestock, have come to recognize the advantage in dollars and cents that falls to the producer of registered or pure-bred cattle, at the beef markets. Today, as never before in the history of the improved cattle industry, registered cattle are demanded on the basis of actual intrinsic value. A more wholesome condition has never existed, and in order to maintain this advantage Shorthorn breeders will find it to their interests to see that their inferior bull calves find their way into the feedlot and to the market as steers. The immediate cash returns through either channel are not far apart. There is quite as much inducement from the immediate profit standpoint to develop a good steer as to grow out and market a bull of ordinary merit. With the increasing number of pure-bred cattle the tendency in this direction should increase. Many a breeder today is converting his whole crop of bull calves

into market steers, and with this custom increasing the practical worth of improved blood is more widely demonstrated.

There is an advertising value in the breeding and making of good steers that does not come with the production of bulls of medium quality. That beef breed which does not show superiority in the steers it furnishes the market, loses an advantage that it cannot afford to sacrifice.

There is no herd so worthy nor so richly bred that there is not an occasional bull calf that is a fitter candidate for the feedlot than for the breeding herd; and in many herds the majority of the bull calves should find their way to the shambles as bullocks. As stated above, this does not involve less profit,

BINDER FOR THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

This office is prepared to furnish a binder in which to file copies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. This binder will hold twenty-four copies, or six years' issues of this magazine. Its value will be readily recognized as a means of preserving these copies and the information and records they contain. We have had from all parts of the country requests for a binder for this purpose, and are pleased to advise that we can now supply one. The price, postpaid, is \$1.00.

but it does insure a higher standard for the breed as a whole. The practice should be widely adopted, that its benefits may be more widely distributed and as a safeguard against the future.

THE DENVER SHOW

There has grown up at Denver, Colo., a livestock show of large proportions. At the opening Western Livestock Show at Denver but a few years ago but three Shorthorn exhibitors were entered in the breeding classes. At the recent show, held January last, more than ten times the number of Shorthorn exhibitors were entered—a suggestion of the growth of this exposition. In all departments an expansion similar to this has been made. This has become the meeting ground for the ranchmen of Colorado, the other western states, the corn belt feeders and breeders. A great feeder market has been established and these mountain-grown steers have gained popularity among the feeders through the corn belt.

Each year the exhibit in the carload division shows an increase in numbers and a proportionate increase among the prospective buyers from the Mississippi valley. The corn belt breeders find a reciprocal market for their bulls and all of the available space in the stock yards is filled with steers from the ranches and bulls from the corn belt farms. Each year the number of breeding cattle from

the ranch country shows an increase, not only in numbers, but in quality and value.

The day may come when this great grazing country will produce its own bulls to a very large extent. It was noted in the sales held at the last show that breeders from east of the Mississippi River were not averse to selecting herd bulls produced in the mountain states. Perhaps the day will come when many western grown herd headers will find their way to the herds of the central and eastern states, just as the western breeders will, no doubt, continue to draw upon the eastern herds for breeding stock. It will be a fair interchange and a natural one.

A study of the carload exhibits in the fat and feeder classes showed a predominance of Shorthorn blood. Many brockle faces and many black skins were in evidence, but there was no denying the presence of Shorthorn blood in the great majority of the exhibits. These western rangemen do business on a practical basis. They recognize the need and value of scale, bone and fleshing quality and they have never wavered in their faith in the Shorthorn to provide these indispensable characteristics. Hence Shorthorn blood continues in favor.

A number of carloads of Shorthorn bulls were sold to western ranchmen who have heretofore relied upon bulls of other breeds. This is but a straw in the wind. It remains only for the Shorthorn breeders to send to the Denver market a better class of breeding bulls and increased entries in the breeding classes. The market is there. It remains for the Shorthorn producers to make the best use of the opportunity, and that can only be done by raising the standard of the Shorthorn exhibits and sale offerings throughout. It should not be understood that these exhibits and sale cattle have been of indifferent character, for the contrary is true, but we are equipped to make a still better showing, and in view of the prospective trade opportunities, we should raise the standard still higher.

KEEP THEM DIVIDED

The best results in the handling of growing stock are obtained when they are separated as to ages. When calves ranging from one month to eight or ten months are kept in the same lot and fed at the same trough the younger ones are invariably at a disadvantage. So it is when yearlings and 2-year-olds are run together—the younger things do not have a fair show and consequently do not thrive as well nor do the 2-year-old heifers have an equal chance when kept with mature cows.

If the herd is divided chiefly as to ages with a view to affording a little extra protection to the weaker ones, better results will be obtained. These suggestions apply more particularly to the feeding period although it may be practiced during the pasture season with good results.

A COSTLY WEAKNESS

A bull was being exhibited at a leading show and the owner felt confident that he would land at the top of the class. The bull was well fleshed, showed more than ordinary scale, had a splendid coat of hair and generally a pleasing form except for one glaring weakness—a very slack back. He was finally placed far down the line.

The owner said, "What's the difference if his back is down if it is well covered with meat?"

This "difference" was forcibly illustrated in the sale of two steers, one with a slack back and the other with a level top line. There was a considerable difference in the price in favor of the one with the level top line. When they were dressed out the carcasses were used for demonstration purposes at a well-known experiment station. The killing qualities of the two steers were equal. The covering of flesh over the loin in the two was similar and there was no apparent reason why there should be a difference in price.

The demonstrator, a man of long experience and wide observation, said, "The butcher buyer discriminates against this steer because he is slack in the back, and you as a producer lose, but the meat from this steer will sell just as high as from the other steer and when you buy it over the counter you will pay just as much. That is where the butcher makes."

THE HERDSMAN

There is no business in which intelligent care and attention to details has a more important place than in the breeding of registered livestock. The very nature of the business necessitates close attention to each individual and the possibilities resulting from such attention are so inviting as to encourage the most painstaking care. The investment in a breeding herd of Shorthorns represents comparatively large values, and when the necessary land and farm equipment for the successful handling of the herd are added, the amount takes on liberal proportions. This aggregate investment is too great to be handled in a careless, indifferent manner. Shiftless methods are costly in any business and decidedly so when applied to the breeding of improved livestock.

The evidence of good management establishes confidence with the prospective purchaser and this has a liberal selling value. Accuracy of breeding dates is one of the chief requisites in establishing this confidence. Secure fences and the protection of the breeding animals by proper division and distribution in the various lots and paddocks is essential. These protective measures and many others quite as imperative require the time and attention of an intelligent, industrious man whom we have come to designate as the herdsman. Whether it is the owner of the establishment, his son or sons, a neighbor's son or an experienced Scotchman is entirely incidental. The need is for someone who will

give close and intelligent attention to the herd every day and almost every hour in the day.

The more knowledge the care-taker, the herdsman, has concerning the details of herd management, the more valuable he is, provided he acts upon this knowledge and is diligent and reliable. It isn't necessary that he go up and down the country with a show herd. It isn't necessary that he should be familiar with all of the individual characteristics, the weak points and the strong points of the various show animals that compete in the contests throughout the land. Neither is it necessary that he be skilled in the arts and practices of the professional show man. What he most needs to know is how to take care of the

SALES RECORD SHEETS

This office is prepared to furnish specially ruled and headed sales record leaves, same size as registry certificates which are designed to fit ring binder and can be inserted in back part of binder—price 5 cents each. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for thirty-four animals. A record of sales of Shorthorns raised on farm or bought and sold, may prove of great value after a lapse of time.

individuals in the breeding herd; how to look after the matrons during the calving period and the calves when they come; how to keep the young things growing; how to keep the stock bulls in healthy, vigorous condition; how to keep on friendly terms with the cattle—in other words, how to get the best out of each individual and out of the herd as a whole. He should acquire a practical knowledge of the effect of the various feeds and the value of their combination. He should learn to use to the best advantage the forage and the grains produced on the farm. To sum it up, he needs a fair amount of every-day common sense, reliability, and a willingness to work.

What is such a man or boy worth? Have you such a one in charge of your herd? If not, give a little thought to the matter. Take note of the losses you have sustained and consider the possible profits resulting from good care. The usefulness of the herd, in a large measure, depends upon the herdsman. The investment in the services of such a man need not be burdensome. Perhaps you have a boy who is anxious to try his hand in the care of the breeding herd. His personal interest in the undertaking would certainly increase his efficiency. Perhaps your neighbor has a boy who yearns for the opportunity. It is a responsibility that appeals to the young man.

Your case may not require the employment of a so-called expert, and come to think of it there is no reason why expertness should not be more widely distributed. As between expertness with

lack of industry and genuine interest with a little lack of expertness, the latter would seem to be preferable.

The point not to be lost sight of is that every breeding herd needs close attention twelve months in the year and every day in the month. This care, or the lack of it, may determine your success or failure as a breeder. The herd management should be somebody's first duty.

SALE SHOW CONTESTS

Show contests in connection with district and state association sales are becoming more and more popular. They create active interest among the consignors and encourage them to grow out and condition their animals much better. The contests are limited, and should be, to the animals consigned to the sale. This invariably stimulates the consignors to give their entries sufficient care and feed to put them in thrifty growing condition.

It is advisable to offer prizes as an inducement to raise the standard as much as possible. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is inclined to co-operate with such associations by offering two trophies, one for the best bull and one for the best female in the sale, and in addition to this, a reasonable cash appropriation.

The plan was undertaken in a limited way and has proven so useful that it has been extended. No general rule is applied, each application being considered on its merits. The results obtained thus far have been gratifying and it is the hope of the Association that an increased number of state, inter-state and district associations will adopt sale methods that will make it appropriate for the parent association to co-operate with them in this matter of prizes for sale show contests.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR AGAIN

The term senior calf applies to one that was dropped between September 1st and January 1st preceding the fall fairs. For instance, calves dropped between September 1st, 1916, and January 1st, 1917, will be known as senior calves in the fall shows of 1917.

Junior calves are those dropped after January 1st and before September 1st. In other words, calves dropped between January 1st and September 1st of this year are eligible to entry as junior calves in the fall fairs.

The management of the winter shows use the same dates, so that calves that are eligible in either the junior or senior classes in the fall fairs are eligible in the winter and early spring shows. Calves that are juniors and seniors this year become junior and senior yearlings next year.

Senior champions are selected from the first-prize winners in the 2-year-old and aged classes. Junior champions are chosen from the first-prize winners in the junior and senior calf and junior and senior yearling classes. The junior and senior champions then compete for grand championship. This rule applies both to the bull and female classes.

Kansas College Show Steers

The Kansas State Agricultural College has for a number of years followed the practice of breeding Shorthorn steers which are shown at the state fairs, the National Western Show at Denver, the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. Occasionally it is necessary because of the limited number of Shorthorn females owned on the college farm, to purchase a steer from outside sources that the herds may be filled with calves of the proper ages, but the intention is to keep before our students at all times the possibility of breeding their own steers rather than purchasing them for show purposes only.

During the year 1916 we have made five shows. The Shorthorn steer, King Dale, was the champion steer at the Denver show in January; was not shown at Topeka or Hutchinson State Fairs; was third in class at the Royal and second at the International. The steer, Kansas Dale, was the first prize two-year-old and Barmpton Dale was the first prize Shorthorn calf at Denver. At the Topeka State Fair the steer, Merry Dale, was the first prize two-year-old, all breeds competing, and the champion steer of the show. The same rating was awarded at the State Fair at Hutchinson. At the Royal and at the International, Merry Dale was made first prize two-year-old and champion Shorthorn steer. Barmpton Dale was the first prize yearling at the American Royal and at the International Shows; the reserve champion Shorthorn steer at the Royal, and the reserve champion yearling at the International. Archer Dale, a junior yearling, was shown only at the Royal, where he won second, and at the International he won first prize, being made reserve champion Shorthorn steer. Barmpton Prince, purchased in dam from Tomson Brothers, was second prize calf at Topeka and Hutchinson, first prize senior Shorthorn calf at the Royal and sixth prize calf at the International.

The Shorthorn herd was awarded first prize at Denver, Topeka, American Royal, and the International and was reserve champion herd, all breeds competing, at the same show. In addition to this the group of Shorthorn steers shown by the institution this year won first prize for the best group of three steers calved since January, 1914, sired by the same bull. This was won by Merry Dale, Barmpton Dale and Gallant Dale, all sired by Matchless Dale. This is the first time in the history of the International that this particular award has been given to a group of Shorthorn steers. At the same show the Clay, Robinson Special for the best group of five steers exhibited by an agricultural college was awarded to the five sons of Matchless Dale. This is the first time that this award has ever been made to a group of Shorthorn steers and the

By Prof. W. A. Cochel
Manhattan, Kan.

PRIVATE RECORD BINDER

The Binder is fitted with a leaf for each letter of the alphabet, also a few extras, and is of the proper size to fit the certificates of registry. When the latter are placed in same and filed alphabetically they are readily located when reference to same is desired. The leaves of the Binder are index ruled on one side and on the reverse side are Produce tables, thus an arrangement is provided for the easy and simple keeping of a private record of the herd and preservation of certificates of registry. The Binder is furnished by this Association at the wholesale cost, postpaid, of two dollars (\$2). Binder will hold 150 certificates. Address this office.

first time that it has ever been made to a group of steers all of which were bred by the institution exhibiting them.

In addition to the winnings of the steers during the past year they have been used, when at home, for classroom work in livestock judging and have served as examples to the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College as the type of Shorthorns which are most in demand and most profitable.

The income from the Shorthorn steers, which is used for maintenance of the show herd, during the year 1916 from prizes and sales was \$2,280. All the cattle exhibited excepting Barmpton Prince were sired by Matchless Dale; no two of them out of the same dam, which gives to our students one of the strongest possible demonstrations of the

value of a pure-bred, prepotent sire. This is even more strongly emphasized when it is considered that the cows which have produced these steers have been from what is generally termed the plainer families and the least expensive type of pure-bred Shorthorn females. Matchless Dale, the sire, a son of Avondale, ten years old last December, is an exceptionally smooth, thick-bodied bull with an abundance of quality and extremely mellow and pliable hide, and is especially attractive because of the character and masculinity as shown in his head and crest. During the past five years while he has been in use as a herd bull he has been handled by 3,200 students in the livestock judging classes, thus serving not only as a profitable sire, but as a most useful individual for instructional work. It might be of interest to state in this connection that his disposition is of the very best and that none of the calves that have been sired by him in the last four years have ever given us any trouble either in the classroom, feedlot, or in the showyard.

The statement has frequently been made that Matchless Dale has sired more first prize and champion steers than any other bull of his own or any other breed. He is still in use in the college herd and we will continue to use him as long as possible even though many good offers have been made to the institution to exchange him for younger bulls or to dispose of him outright for very flattering cash offers. This bull has done more to put the college Shorthorn herd before the public than any other one factor in its development. During the present breeding season not a single cow has been returned to him for a second service, which indicates that he is not only a breeding bull of marked excellence, but also one of the most certain that we have ever owned.



Courtesy Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas

Matchless Dale, Sire of the Kansas College Steers

A Promising Field

By Joseph E. Painter

Denver, Colo.

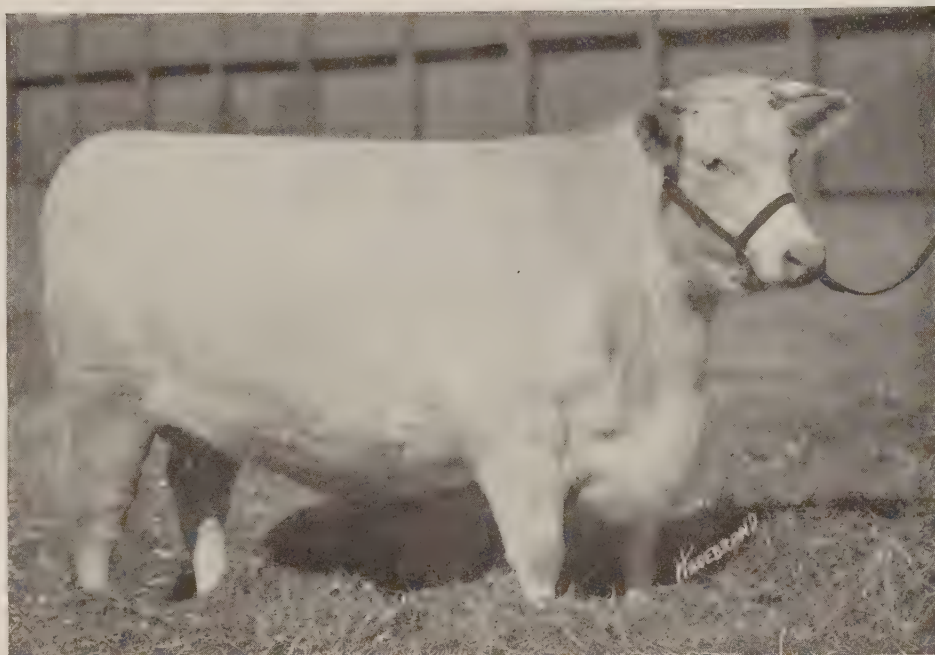
It affords me much pleasure to express through the columns of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA some views concerning the policy of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and at the same time present a subject which can hardly fail to appeal to thoughtful breeders of beef cattle from an educational standpoint.

The following remarks on both of these subjects are the result of personal observation and association entirely. The fruits of the first are already becoming manifest, while the second seems to be on the eve of seed time, opening the door to vast opportunities where a golden harvest awaits the wakeful reaper.

It must be apparent to even the most careless observer, or even those holding biased opinions, that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has aroused itself from a state of lethargy, to adopt a broad and constructive policy, and is quietly, yet nevertheless firmly, bending every effort to put the same into operation. Narrow-minded, selfish, or egotistical methods, apparently have no part in the plan, neither do seeming obstacles, or prejudices for one moment deter operations. A full measured object is in view, and a goal is to be won.

It might not be amiss to briefly mention a few things the Shorthorn Association is doing for the benefit of the breed. In the first place any intending purchaser visiting any one of the principal centers of livestock production, can readily secure reliable information free, as to where the kind and class of Shorthorns he is looking for may be secured, and in many instances the price also. Why is this possible? Because a field representative of the association is there for that purpose, and not infrequently he will accompany the prospective purchaser to where the cattle are, and assist him in buying. Surely this is a step in the right direction, and one most helpful to both buyer and breeder.

Again we find a trip was made by the secretary of the association to South America to further the interest of the breed, and it certainly has borne much fruit, for a cargo of select breeding cattle left the United States some time ago, and another ere this has crossed the equator, and will soon be advertising themselves in their new home in the far away rich southern republic. These shipments cannot fail to be the entering wedge to future trade between this country and the Argentine. In addition a reciprocity has been entered into between the countries in the exchange of judges, which has certainly not only given the highest satisfaction, but has established a high class precedent in judging in this country for all breeds.



Courtesy F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.

Lucille, Junior Champion Female at the South West American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In publishing THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA by the association in the interest of the breed, a great field is covered, its mission being solely to spread the gospel of the Shorthorn, without looking for financial support from subscribers and advertisements. This tends to keep its columns free from influence, or patronage for individual gains.

Before leaving these subjects entirely, I feel it in order to submit the following remarks, for those who might be interested. In all probability it is the result of an unpremeditated condition rather than the effort of individuals, or associations, but all will readily agree that too many scrub bulls of the beef breeds are finding their way to the ranges of the west, for the ultimate benefit of anyone. It is also true more scrub Hereford bulls are being used on the ranges than Shorthorns, and it is also a fact that considerable less money buys a better Shorthorn bull than a Hereford can be bought for. Now can anyone possibly be so short-sighted, or blinded to the fact that he fails to foresee the produce of the superior Shorthorn bull is going to show up better than that of the inferior Hereford bull, no matter what the latter's rustling qualities may be. It would unquestionably seem now, of all times, the future cannot afford to be sacrificed on the altar of profits, just for today.

Passing on to the second or educational subject, it necessarily deals with new territory. Pioneer work has always called for sacrifices before the undeveloped opportunities and resources yield their reward. Many may wonder

where new territory is to be found, but none can deny the wisdom or necessity of developing new territory if such exists, especially viewing the situation of the bull market at the close of the recent Denver show. Possibly many breeders of the corn belt do not pause to consider that in the years last past, they have not only supplied the west with range bulls, but have also sold foundation herds of pure-bred stock. These are now seeking to market their surplus, and naturally enough believe in advocating the principle of patronizing home industry. Optimism is a wonderful endowment if supported by reason, but it has manifestly been evident for some time the crest of the wave has been reached from unsolicited avenues, and hereafter unlimited demand at high prices for everything that will pass as a bull will grow less. Real development in any industry proves its worth as the years go by, and comes not from inflated values, neither consequent years of depression, but rather that which is founded upon a more substantial basis than fad or fashion, which of necessity must sooner or later culminate in speculation.

On the west side of the Cascades and Sierras is a land of promise that is scarcely scratched from the standpoint of beef production, and what does exist in the majority of instances is very crude when viewed from up-to-date practical economic methods. Some good herds are to be found, these with others of inferior quality only serve to demonstrate the wonderful possibilities the country possesses in forage, feed,

and climatic advantages. The valleys are fruitful and productive beyond question. Grass grows in wonderful profusion, and affords all the year round grazing. Vast tracts of cut over timber lands now grown and matted over with a rich carpet of grass are awaiting the establishing of herds of cattle to graze off this grass. In fact many rich lumber companies are embarking in the cattle business, or looking for an opportunity to do so, realizing a valuable asset has been lying idle long enough.

Dairying has taken possession of the coastal country almost unanimously, simply because it offered the least resistance, and presumably quicker returns for there is an ever growing demand. Probably nowhere can more numerous or more extensive herds of high class cattle of the dairy breeds be found, going to show that wealth and enterprise both exist throughout the entire region and will be freely used when the practical side is fully demonstrated. It is not unsafe to predict that when the people of this country go in for beef production commensurate with its possibilities both from a range and pure-bred standpoint no section of the United States will surpass it and few equal it. The dairy herds can still continue and yet leave ample room for the establishing of unnumbered pure-bred herds, which can be maintained in the highest state of efficiency, and yet neither of these will interfere with the production of the commercial article, for the reason that the grass growing on the distant hills and ranges is not available for intensified methods.

A good illustration may be had of the limited production of beef in comparison to the extent of territory involved. From Seattle to San Diego, or in other words

throughout the entire Pacific coast region, not a competitive livestock market exists, although I understand an effort is being made to establish such. History reveals the fact that whenever the livestock production of any section warrants the establishing of markets they are speedily forthcoming. An incident typical of this country occurred when a butcher was expected to buy some forty or fifty head of cattle. The next day these cattle were located in the midst of an abundance of feed of various kinds, and the owner of both the feed and cattle is rich in oil and lumber, in addition to this vast property and livestock, and I ventured the remark, "Why do you not put some of this feed into these cattle and make them better, and bring more money?" And I received the prompt reply, "What's the use, we don't have to, we can sell them without." This sentence seems to sum up in a nut-shell the whole situation. What's the use of paying \$200 for a bull when a \$50 bull will get as many calves? The sentiment, you have to show me, is very prevalent throughout this country and leaves old Missouri far outclassed, but when they come they come fast, and they demand the best. It resolves itself into a case of education, by illustration and demonstration, backed by intelligent purposeful efficiency. The goods must be taken to them, they will not go to the mountain, and yet the work does not belong to the individual. It should be undertaken in a manner that will inspire confidence, and insure permanency. Direct personal gains should be eliminated, likewise dealers' profits. The development must be free from entanglements and personal greed if a large

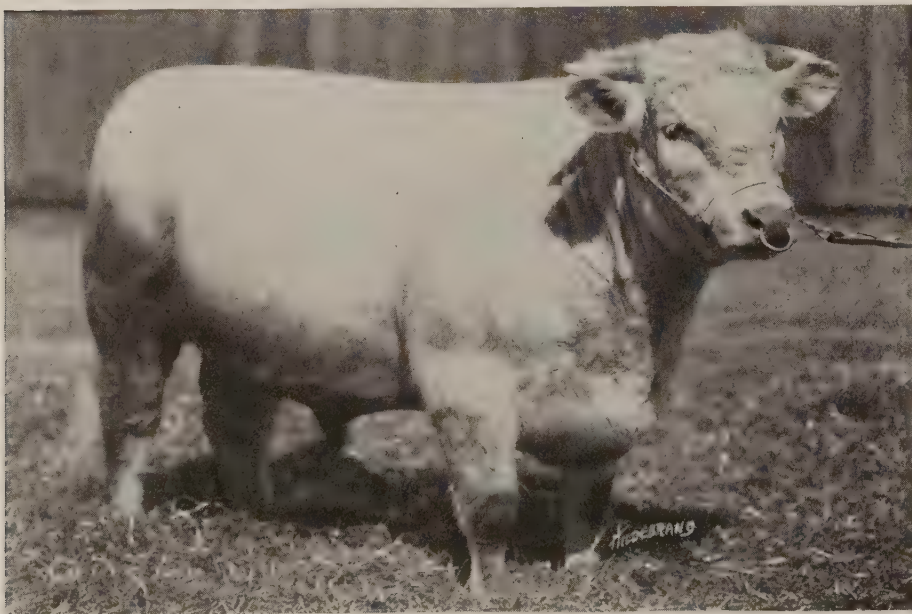
and profitable business is to be developed.

You who are dwelling amidst scenes of ice and snow of long duration, picture if you can a vast empire which at this very moment, February 1st, is carpeted with luxuriant grass of the greenest green and a foot high. Then also witness enormous stretches of productive valleys yielding five crops of alfalfa a year, and many weeks of grazing besides. Add to this barley of unequaled quality and quantity, and any other feed or product which might be desired, but which is not now produced except in limited quantities because it is not the custom, and they maintain is not necessary.

Great credit is due the college at Davis for their enterprise and achievement as exemplified at the last International in winning championship and reserve on steers. This lesson, valuable as it is to the entire country, should serve doubly so to the stockmen of the Pacific coast. They need to be shown that it is worth while to abandon obsolete methods and adopt a system which will produce two pounds of beef and of better quality where one was produced before. They already hold within their grasp the necessary combination for the successful production of livestock, unlimited feeds of the highest nutritive quality, and unequaled climatic conditions.

It should not be understood the same blanket conditions universally prevail. For instance, Portland and adjacent territory contain some good cattle, and it is a well known fact that California has some good herds also, but the foregoing condition does generally exist in the cattle country tributary to Medford, Ashland, Rogue River, and Klamath Falls in southern Oregon, and thence south through northern California to Sacramento and on down through the San Joaquin Valley, extending over a territory of approximately a thousand miles.

It is not necessary here to go into details of how this work of education should be undertaken, suffice it to say the opportunity offers, the work is legitimate, and the undertaking worthy of the best effort and the prize is well worth striving for. It should be regarded as significant the Shorthorn is already more prevalent and strongly entrenched in this territory than any other section of the entire country west of the Missouri River. This feature of itself should be sufficient to warrant protection. We are at the door of a progressive age, which contains nothing in its program akin to the policy of let us alone, or looking backward. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the persistent refrain still echoing out of the somewhat now distant and almost forgotten past, "Westward the star of Empire wends its way" and ever it will prosperously continue to follow the sun as it travels in its daily journey towards the sunset beyond the Golden Gate.



Courtesy J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

Choice Goods, the Highest Priced Animal in the Shorthorn Sale at the South West American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, Okla., Selling for \$1,375 to J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Oklahoma.

The Farmer's Opportunity

BY CARLOS C. PALMER of the Iowa Homestead

There is no more interesting or profitable branch of agriculture or its allied pursuits than the breeding of pure-bred livestock. The average farmer seems to consider this branch of farming as a business in itself and one that is not intended for his particular case. In this connection the breeder of pure-bred livestock is largely at fault. He takes it for granted that his neighbor farmers are not interested in his breeding operations and he does nothing to get them interested. If he would but enlighten them on different phases of the business that seem dark and show them that there is nothing connected with the industry but that any good farmer can easily master, many more new men would engage in the breeding business. The mind of every intelligent man is open to a logical argument and when he is convinced that some new line of endeavor, which he is capable of prosecuting, means added revenue to his income, that man is a convert to the cause. Too few breeders make any effort whatever to disillusion their neighbors of the many erroneous ideas that they entertain regarding the breeding of pure-bred livestock.

The good farmer who takes good care of his livestock is the backbone of the livestock industry and is deserving of much credit. I shall attempt to demonstrate that this class of farmers could add pure-bred cattle to their farming operations, and not only increase their earnings, but get more pleasure out of their vocation in life.

Any farmer operating a quarter section or more has an opportunity to increase his profits very materially if he would purchase pure-bred cattle and give them proper care. The first objection usually raised is that the investment is too large. This is a mistaken idea, as it is not necessary to buy any large number of high priced cattle as a nucleus for a herd. If two young cows with heifer calves at foot were purchased as a foundation, it would be possible, providing every other calf is a heifer, and if the heifers were bred to calve when two years of age, to produce 146 cattle in 10 years. On this basis there would be 72 bulls which could be disposed of as they are grown at profitable prices. Every two years it would be necessary to purchase a new herd bull. It will readily appear that the income from the 72 bulls produced, together with the selling price of the five herd bulls to be disposed of during the 10-year period, would easily repay the original investment, as well as for the feed consumed by the entire herd during the 10 years, unless the original purchases had been made at exorbitant prices. This being true, the breeder would have 74 females as his net profit



Courtesy C. A. Saunders & Son, Manilla, Iowa

Sale Day at Saunders' Farm

for his efforts along this particular branch of his farming operations. While some ability as a salesman is a material advantage to a man breeding pure-bred livestock, yet any farmer of average ability could not sell his cattle so cheap that they would not make a good profit over raising grade cattle if the above plan was followed.

An experience covering some ten years as a livestock representative of a farm paper has brought to my personal observation many cases of exceptional profits being realized by good corn belt farmers from the breeding of pure-bred cattle. One case comes to mind where a farmer purchased his first two Shorthorn cows at \$320 and \$365 each. One of these cows raised only 5 calves and the other 9, and during 12 years' time this farmer sold his bulls at good prices and after reserving 20 of the best females for his breeding herd, advertised a sale and sold his surplus at an average of \$189 per head and that at a time when cattle were selling much lower than they are at the present. A number of instances of such profitable ventures can be recalled.

I will not attempt to say what price the beginner should pay for his foundation cows and bulls, other than to admonish him to buy good cattle. The selling price of the cattle produced, other things being equal, will be in proportion to the quality and breeding of the cattle purchased for foundation stock. Two causes of most failures in the breeding of pure-bred livestock are, first, the fact that the beginner did not purchase good enough foundation stock, and, second, the lack of proper care. In regard to care, I will repeat what is said

above as to the quality of the cattle purchased in that the selling price of the cattle produced will also be in proportion to the care given them. There are many opinions as to what constitutes proper care of a herd of pure-bred cattle, but there is no reservation to the truth of the statement that the better the care given the calves, the higher will be their selling price. The average American breeder of pure-bred livestock is slow to realize the truth of the above statement. Our brethren across the Atlantic have long since proven that the better the care given pure-bred livestock, the larger the returns to the breeder. No one is in better position to give the calf the care that it justly deserves than the good corn belt farmer.

In conclusion let me say that the future holds in store great things for the farmer who will engage in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. The business can be made just as big as the ability of the man who engages in it. No other breed association lends as much encouragement and help to the small breeder and beginner as does the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This should be an important consideration in the choice of breeds.

* * *

Many a bull is ruined through lack of care during his first year. Bull calves and young growing bulls should be liberally fed with a ration that will contribute to the building of bone and muscle. Excessive fat is not desired. It may be supplied later. Build the foundation first.

The Minnesota Shorthorn

By H. O. Tellier

Farmington, Minn.

No particular credit accrues to that race of plants or animals which thrives only under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Rich black soil, plenty of moisture, abundant sunshine and careful cultivation make a failure of the corn crop almost an impossibility. Persistent pastures, silage and grain without limit and comfortable quarters make Mistress Dairy Cow a constant source of profit. Bulging corn cribs, lofts of appetizing clover and climes of a temperate nature make the market topping steer a creature of reasonable certainty. Under such circumstances the much abused law regarding the survival of the fittest enters but slightly into the question of agricultural profits. When it comes to a study of some breed adapting itself to conditions not always the most favorable, the case of the Shorthorn cow in Minnesota becomes of more than passing interest.

By no stretch of imagination or overflow of enthusiasm could the most ardent booster of the state of Minnesota name his commonwealth as an ideal home for cattle raising. Old timers inform us that when the hardy buffalo roamed at will, Minnesota did not meet with his favor as a winter home. Vast areas of forest held forth no inviting hand to the aspiring cattle raiser. The early settler within our borders, no whit different from his kin in every new territory, followed the line of least resistance and busied himself with the production of endless wheat crops. Till only recent years we were told that northern Iowa was the extreme boundary for the Realm of King Corn. Hardly ideal conditions for the easy production of mills and beef.

Combating all the conditions just mentioned it would be needless to suppose that the history of the Shorthorn cow in Minnesota or any of her northwestern sisters is one of steady victory. Something over a half century ago the first pioneers of the breed made their appearance, but it is only within the past two decades that really rapid studies have been made into public favor.

We are told that James J. Hill once furnished Shorthorn bulls to farmers along the line of the Great Northern at a cost of \$125 per bull to himself and gratis to the farmer. Dame Rumor has it that many of these bulls were converted into beef the following summer for the personal use of the farmer's household. Following Mr. Hill came Capt. King, the elder Ferrier, H. F. Brown, N. P. Clarke, D. B. Searle and W. S. Dunwoody to stand sponsor for the breed and right well was their task performed. In their hands the Minnesota Shorthorn came to be prominent in the show rings of the middle west and won a national reputation. It was a lamentable fact, however, that these great herds had to go outside the state to market the greater number of their

best animals and the local demand was only for bulls of the plainer sort.

Recent years have changed these conditions in a manner most satisfactory to the Shorthorn breeder. The conversion of the wheat grower to stock raising was made comparatively easy by reason of numerous failures of the wheat crop, and the advance of the cattle industry has been almost like the unfolding of a fairy tale. The local demand for both females and high class sires is now continually in advance of the supply. Where disposing of the surplus stock used to be a peddling game, it is now difficult to resist a temptation to sell down too closely. The state organization of Shorthorn breeders has grown from a mere set of office holders to a bunch of hustlers that are really doing things. The first combination sale under the auspices of this Association was held during the past winter, the prices obtained were rather in excess of those obtained at similar sales in other states. A number of county associations are also in evidence and showing substantial growth. Only recently Minnesota ranked fifth in the number of yearly Shorthorn registrations and all present indications are that this ranking is more likely to improve than to recede. Sales of Scotch-topped bulls to grade herds at \$300 or better are not infrequent and indicate the rapidly improving quality of the trade. During the past two years an order for a carload of Shorthorn bulls upwards of two years of age has never had a

chance of being filled, either in Minnesota or any other part of the northwest and even yearlings are hardly ever in evidence.

From a business standpoint the status of the Minnesota Shorthorn breeder is most satisfactory and there also remains something for him who mingles sentiment with the history of his favorite breed. The farm which accommodated the great herd collected by Captain King has again fallen into the hands of Shorthorn admirers and the pastures are being rapidly filled with reds, whites and roans. Meadowlawn, long known and feared in the show ring, is now in the hands of him who was its manager for years and bids fair to again give battle to the best of the nation. Others, not so well known previously, will be represented from now on in the procession of the winners at the places of final adjustment. Time was when all the mean cattle at our leading markets were classed as "Minnesotas." Long since Minnesota butter has been classed as a national standard of excellence; a similar position in the world of beef producers is not impossible. If, perchance, those who have passed into the great beyond are permitted to look back upon the field of their earthly endeavor, then are the pioneer Shorthorn breeders of Minnesota at last reaping the reward of seeing their early efforts blossom into the full blown flower of ultimate achievement.

* * *

Remember that there is no profit in stunting a calf. The profit comes when the calf is kept in thrifty condition and steadily growing.



Courtesy Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Mich.

Good Shorthorns and Good Improvements—A Winning Combination

Top Crosses and Families

By Frank D. Tomson

There has been much said pro and con in regard to pedigrees of Scotch lineage. Much ink has been spilled by various writers in an effort to point out the dangers that the Shorthorn breed was approaching in the tendency to adhere to Scotch lines of breeding. And yet the tendency seems to have spread in spite of these warnings. There is one feature that has apparently not been given consideration by those opposed to the Scotch tendency and that is the broad foundation upon which it rests. When it is understood that there are represented among established herds in this country more than sixty families of Scotch descent, all of which are regarded as popular; all of which are acceptable to the most critical pedigree students as fashionable, the protection, the security of the breed's welfare becomes apparent. There is no need for close line breeding or in-breeding if the breeder prefers to refrain from it. The wide opportunity for selection affords all the latitude that a constructive breeder requires.

An analysis of the show winnings covering a period of years leaves little to be said against the use of Scotch blood, for it has predominated among the prize winners for a decade and more. It is to this broad, this safe foundation that the attention of Shorthorn breeders generally is directed. There seems to be no inclination on the part of any individual breeder or group of breeders to exploit any special family or group of families, within these limits, to the exclusion of others. There is no apparent desire nor tendency on the part of the most active Shorthorn breeders of the present day to depreciate the value of any of this long list of families. One positive fact is noticeable in every quarter of the country, and that is the determination of Shorthorn breeders to select as their breeding animals the progeny of the best and most potent sires. This in itself is an assurance that Shorthorn people are moving in the right direction.

Regardless of the importance that Shorthorn breeders have generally attached to families and strains of breeding, there is unquestionably now a decided preference being manifested for the top crosses. No one will deny the superior value of certain strains or families, but this value is enhanced or impaired by the top crosses—by the sires that are used in perpetuating the families. These preferred families have come to us through the hands of skilled breeders, men who devoted a lifetime to their improvement. These strains were strengthened and their blood intensified by masters in the art of animal breeding and our only hope of maintaining their superiority is through the intelligent use



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Silver Foundation

of worthy sires. By a single cross of an inferior bull the accumulated potency and prestige of many decades may be permanently impaired. And so it comes about naturally that we recognize the superior worth of various strains—established families—where the top crosses represented bulls of distinct merit.

It is a favorable sign when various well-known breeders whose herds adhere almost wholly to Scotch blood lines refrain from using the term Scotch in their public and private sale announcements—breeders whose leadership is acknowledged, whose influence is country wide. The effect of this will be to encourage the rank and file to break away from the much-used and much-abused term, Scotch. Broad as the Scotch foundation is, this should lead us into broader fields and larger opportunities.

There is a growing tendency among constructive breeders to manifest independence in their selections and matings and they can well afford to be independent. Market preference and economy of production have determined the type, and it is the one goal to which all breeders may safely incline. Pedigree is now recognized as a means to an end and not the end itself. The pedigree speculator has a diminishing part in shaping present-day breed progress. He has had his day and happily he is passing.

There have been numerous fads applied to the Shorthorn by enthusiastic

but impractical men in days gone by, but the breed has outlived them all. Today its welfare is in the hands of men whose ideas and purposes are entirely practical; who seek to broaden the breed's influence, to increase its opportunities and to enlarge its scope of usefulness. The present active Shorthorn progress in all sections of our country is the immediate definite effect of this purpose. It should be the intent of every Shorthorn breeder to produce cattle that will give the best results under varying conditions throughout the land; cattle that will mature early and yet obtain ample size; that will produce a wealth of flesh of good quality; that will insure liberal profits under average conditions regardless of location. Worthy individual Shorthorns are in favor today and we venture to predict that the breeders who will attain the highest rank are the men who will produce, year after year, individuals of the highest possible excellence.

The ever-increasing number of agricultural fairs and livestock shows makes the individual the standard; and the producer of individuals who will command prizes in these show contests, regardless of the blood lines he uses, will surely experience a satisfactory, a growing patronage. Our country is large, our livestock farmers are discriminating in their selections and are not averse to a liberal investment in seed stock when the evidence of value exists.

Iowa Boys Learn to Grow Beef

BY ROSCOE HARRISON, Ames, Iowa, of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association

Iowa boys and girls have been getting some real practice and instructions in methods of beef production during the past year. They have gained a year of valuable experience in care, feed and management of the beef herd, a year's experience in following the show ring and a net cash return of over \$9,000 in profits and prizes. Under the guidance of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association every boy and girl in the state between the ages of 10 and 19 years, has had an opportunity to take the year's work and share in the big returns. Three hundred and eighty-nine boys and girls took advantage of that opportunity by weighing up an eight months calf November 1, 1915, and sending in their weighing certificates to the Agricultural Extension Department of the Iowa State College which co-operated with the Beef Producers' Association in conducting the contest.

Each month, a blank feeding record was sent to the contestants which they filled out, showing the kind and amount of feed the calf ate each month, the monthly gain and the cost of each pound of gain.

In the thirty organized counties where twenty-five or more entries were secured, the boy who produced the most gain at the cheapest feed cost and wrote the best story of his work, won a free trip to the Chicago International Exposition which was provided by several livestock commission merchants in Chicago.

Clement Rome, age 14, of Glenwood, Mills County, won the \$100 state champion trophy. The Mills County lad obtained the unusual record of 2.46 pounds daily gain for a period of 349 days, making a total gain of 860 pounds at a cost of \$7.16 per 100 pounds gain.

Mernin Bishop, age 14, of Atlantic, Iowa, won the Iowa Beef Producers' Association's first prize—a trip to Chicago, given for the best record in unorganized counties.

The Bishop boy's calf gained 2.2 pounds per day at a cost of \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

Two hundred and fifty-two calves were fed six months or longer, 238 calves were fed to the finish of the contest, November 1, 1916. The average initial weight of all the calves was 394 pounds, average daily gain, 1.75 pounds at a cost of \$7 per cwt. Figuring all feed at market price and the initial value of the calves at 8c per pound, the boy made a net cash profit of \$28 on the calf, besides the prize given by the Iowa Beef Producers' Association.

The boys know what it costs to produce a baby beef and more than all, they have seen and realized that blood will tell. One hundred and fifty calves were

shown at local, county, state institutes, shows and the International Exposition. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars were won in prizes at these fairs. The boys got a real glimpse behind the scene; they became acquainted with the pure-bred breeders, associated with them and followed their cattle into the ring to see the better bred animals win over the scrubs. "It takes a good calf at the start to make baby beeves," says Donald Hill, "I'm feeding a pure-bred calf this year."

Sixty-five pure-bred calves are on feed in the present contest against 37 last year. Thirty-one of the pure-breds are Shorthorns, 17 Angus and 14 are Herefords. One hundred and sixty high grade Shorthorns were fed last year against 266 high grade Shorthorns now feeding. Ninety-seven grade Angus and 92 grade Herefords and 4 Red Polled make up the remainder of the 525 calves feeding in our 1916-1917 contest. This shows that the Shorthorns have a majority in number of pure-breds and a majority of 69 over all other beef breeds in the contest.

Eighteen of the 33 county winners in the 1915-1916 contest, were Shorthorns; 10 of the 18 made over 2 pounds per head daily gain.

In the show ring, the Shorthorns did their share, winning at many county and local fairs and at the state fair a pair of Shorthorns stood first in competition with 13 others. At the International Exposition, an Angus placed over the Shorthorn, nevertheless, the Shorthorn calf has to be credited with winning \$100 in prizes and selling for \$12.75 per cwt., which brought the net return from the one calf up to \$253.50.

We are now making plans for bigger shows this fall. Over \$400 will be offered at the state fair. At the interstate fair, Sioux City, \$250 will be offered on Iowa boys calves and plans are under way for an auction sale in connection with the exhibit. Three hundred dollars has been offered at the International for prizes on Iowa contest calves.

In every county where 10 or more calves are on feed, the local and county fairs are offering liberal prizes for competition showing.

Plans are fast developing for a bigger and better contest next year. Our slogan is 1,000 calves started on feed by November 1, 1917. Four state wide prizes are provided for; two prizes for unorganized counties and a first and second prize for each county where 25 or more calves are started in the contest. These prizes are all free trips to the 1918 Chicago International Exposition.

I consider these contests the most effective work the Association can develop. It stimulates an interest for more and better livestock in the right place, among the "boys" and in the right kind of livestock, the pure-breds. The boys are beginning early in life to see the advantages and increased profits in the better quality of calves. They know that feed and care will produce results. Through the boys the parents and the whole home community is interested in the promotion of more and better beef cattle for Iowa.

* * *

Keep the heifers growing. They do not need to be fat, but their best development should be encouraged.



Durand Summers, Malvern, Iowa, and His Winning Calf—Total Winnings, \$100.00. This Calf Sold for \$12.75 per cwt., a Total of \$153.89. Sale Price and Winnings, \$253.89.

Just a Good Shorthorn Cow

By Howard Vaughn

Marion, Iowa

Most men have many friends, but some friendships are closer than others. Naturally also, the one who works daily with animals acquires a peculiar interest in them. Particularly if one has worked with successive generations of animals that have individual names and recorded ancestry there is a something akin to friendship that attaches his special interest to certain individuals allotted to his care. It is some such interest as this which has prompted me to put on paper the story of Claudia 4th.

On a cold, blustery day in February, 1905, Frank D. Tomson, then representing the Breeder's Gazette, attended a Shorthorn sale in eastern Iowa. A fierce blizzard the day before and a lowering mercury had prevented a large attendance, but good cattle were selling and prices ruled well for the times. A large wide-backed, slightly patchy cow came into the ring. She was red with a few white spots, had slightly upturned horns and carried herself with a style befitting a bovine queen. Frank Tomson had a letter from my father with a bid of \$225 on that cow. In the last International sale she would probably have sold for nearly \$1,000, but that sale was twelve years back and prices were much different then. The fact that Mr. Tomson, being much impressed with the usefulness of the cow and knowing father well, bid \$15 above his limit and at the top price of the sale Claudia 4th was billed out the next day to Wildwood Farm.

It is recorded in Vol. 47 of the herd book, among some 85 other entries by the same firm, that Messrs. Cargill & Son of Canada imported in 1899 a red and white heifer calf by Prince of Archers 141547 and out of Claudia 2d. Further investigation shows that this heifer calf had been resold twice in the states before she was catalogued in the sale where Mr. Tomson bought her for us. When she arrived in Marion, she weighed 1560 pounds. She had been bred to a double standard Polled Durham bull and a few months later dropped a husky polled bull calf. At fourteen months the calf was sold for \$250, paying for the cow the first year. The next calf was a heifer by a son of Imp. Red Knight 157136—Lady Claudia by name—she became the mother of several exceptionally good calves. Claudia 4th's third calf was by Brawith Lad 262337—another heifer that is still a member of our herd and a good breeder. The fourth calf was a bull, Claudia's Lad 328788, which was used some in our herd and then sold as a 3-year-old, weighing 2400 pounds, to head the herd of Dr. Brown of Carthage, S. Dak. Next came Comet 357582, a big smooth bull which won a creditable place at the state fair as a 2-year-old and was sold to do service in the herd of B. B. Shores at Janesville, Iowa. The next calf was a red heifer, Queen Claudia by

Ruby King 337493, a son of E. R. Silliman's Diamond King. We reckon Queen Claudia among the very best breeding matrons of the herd. Her first two calves—both red bulls by Village Ruler 387931, a son of old Villager, were sold



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

Matrons of the Approved Type

at about 16 months for \$500 each and she now has a beautiful roan heifer calf that is a granddaughter of Avondale. Old Claudia 4th's next calf appeared large and healthy at birth, but contracted scours and died within a few days. The old cow was bred again, however, and in due time dropped a fine roan bull by Marshal Gold 365726. This calf made a large rugged bull and was sold to Geo. Tobiason, Monticello, Iowa, for \$250. This was Claudia's last calf. She was 14 years old when it came and a stiffening of the joints which had been more and more in evidence during the two years previous made it very difficult for her to move about. It was deemed not advisable to breed her again. One morning before sunrise in July, 1913, we took her to the station and the next day she was disposed of in Chicago.

This is just the story of a Shorthorn cow, not a show record, not a boast of high prices, just a cow, typical of many other profitable cows, a cow whose every calf sold readily for more money than she cost and she has left the herd more valuable by two good producing heifers.

Two hundred and forty dollars was considered a high price when she was bought, but it was conservative when compared with the productive capacity of the cow. Within reasonable limits, high prices are always conservative if they represent efficient productive capacity. A proven sire of high quality, or a cow which consistently produces good calves, is a good investment even at a comparatively high figure.

To my mind, the most accurate method of determining the productive capacity of a cow, aside from actually seeing her produce, is to study her makeup and compare it with the first few sires and dams on the top of her pedigree. We applied this test to old Claudia when she first arrived on the farm and her record in the herd approved our decision concerning her high productive ability. In conformation she was large, deep-bodied, broad-backed. She had large nostrils and a deep, wide chest, indicating great constitution. There was a style about her that we could always recognize as far as we could see anything of her form. Combined with this peculiar individuality she carried a pedigree of particular merit. She was of Mr. Marr's Clara tribe. Prince of Archers 141547, Sovereign 136638, Scottish Victor 100754, and Gondomar 108102 were at the top of her ancestry. There was a very good reason why she should be a profitable producer and I doubt not that Mr. Tomson's good judgment of Shorthorns had comprehended that reason and considered it sufficient to raise our bid and send us the cow.

At times like this, when all cows are in good demand and prices run high, there is a big temptation to accept attractive offers on the breeding cows. Nothing, it seems to me, could be surer to reduce the actual value of a herd than to sell the cows that are known to produce desirable offspring. There is just a plain bred Arabella heifer at Wildwood now that indicated by her first two calves an ability to produce and raise offspring far above the ordinary. It would be folly to sell such a cow. I am one who hopes and really expects to see the time when an Arabella or a Mrs. Motte of the same individual worth will sell as high as a Clara or a Marsh Violet. However that may be, there was something in the "personality," if I may call it that, of old Claudia 4th that is typical of that kind of cows that are worth far more to keep than to sell. They are in every useful herd and the true stockmen will study how to recognize them.

* * *

It is not desirable to keep breeding females in high flesh, but it is important that they be kept in thrifty form. The tendency of the good milking Shorthorn matron is to run down in flesh while in milk. This may be prevented by a little additional feed.

Milk Important Factor in Making Beef

By PROF. F. R. MARSHALL, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

In the very near future the farmer who raises steers is going to be seriously interested in the milking qualities of his cows. In buying bulls he will want to know their ability to sire good milking heifers to keep in the herd as well as to get steers that feed and sell.

During the last three years I have not had the opportunity I would like to keep closely in touch with Shorthorn opinion but I know that a discussion of milk-qualities in beef cattle is likely to produce as much heat as light and to alter the opinion of no one. THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA does not want a controversy that may not, in some degree, reconcile opposed ideas. I have not in mind, therefore, to discuss the dual type of Shorthorn so popular on the eastern side of the country and often not understood by western breeders, unacquainted with the expensive grains and other agricultural features peculiar to older states. It is opportune, however, to quote a western breeder who recently expressed concern as to the effect of milk records upon the beef side of the equation. This breeder, who belongs to a family of long standing as breeders of Shorthorns and as good Americans, observed that, when records are concerned, the American people know no limits and since pounds of milk and butter are so readily stated and so impressive in their meaning, they are likely to be more regarded than the beef record which is so difficult of measurement and cannot readily be expressed in oral terms. Western steer raisers and bull breeders will first come to a stronger consideration of milk in their cows as important in lowering the cost of beef rather than through any willingness to enter the dairy business.

There is no longer any need to argue to permanency of high meat values. As usually happens when values are on the up-grade the expenses of producing a commodity advance more slowly than do its prices. The advance in costs is none the less sure because it is not immediate, and the beef producing farmer is only one of many kinds of farmers who must now study means of keeping down expenses or of increasing receipts from the present lines of business. It is not reasonable to expect or to count upon meat remaining relatively higher in price than other commodities. The war has only accentuated market and financial conditions which previously were strongly in evidence. The values of farm labor, of grains and pasture land will continue such as to require the most efficient animal and studied management to make sure of a profit in producing beef at the limit of market price placed upon it by the consumers.

During the days of cheap range feed-



Courtesy W. C. Davies, Chester, Iowa

Oxford Maid—Weight, 1,850 lbs.; Milk Yield, 1,526 2-3 lbs. in 30 Days, Over 5,000 lbs. in 4 Months. Prize Winner at New York and Vermont State Fairs.

ers the would be farmer steer raiser found the value of the steer calf too low to be saddled with the cost of keeping the dam. The value of the calf has advanced more than the cost of the keep of the dam. As that expense is now raised the farmer will be protected by the fact that nowhere else are the land or expenses of cow keep relatively lower than they once were. The competition lies between the profit in beef and in other high priced products.

The possibility of having a cow do more than raise a calf gives a most attractive means of lowering production costs. Division of the annual cow keep expense between two calves well started ensures economy that puts the business on a new basis. Shorthorn men have claimed the special need of their cows on farms because of milking qualities. Unless these cows can show this quality sufficiently to do more than raise one calf without surrender of present beef excellence, then the competition for the farm bull trade will not grow less.

The utilization of extra milking capacity without increase of labor is met in Britain and some places in the United States by buying in young calves of passable breeding to share the milk of the natural offspring of the deep milking cow. We may develop in this country a class of resident cow keeping farm laborers, similar to the Scotch crofters, who will supply some of the extra calves when given free use of bulls kept at nearby farms needing to buy calves. Probably a more promising source of

extra calves is in the smaller sized local dairies in which part of the calves are bred to good beef bulls to increase receipts through extra value of calves sold.

However, the milking capacity of the farm cow may finally be utilized by raisers in sections where such practices are forced upon them, and they will want to know the probable milk capacity of the daughters of the bulls they buy. If they do not so inform themselves either they will need to change their business or their lands will come to be used by men who will do such things as count the nurse cows in herds they visit.

The future of a breed depends upon the judgment and foresightedness of its sponsors. As suggested by Mr. Dryden in the January number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, the breed will best service its times and its owners when handled on lines fully abreast of existing demands and with regard for the immediate future. The need of free milking qualities in beef cows for sections specially claimed for the Shorthorn is already here. Meeting this need calls for no revolution or retrogression in beef type. Progress is surest when we seek to add the desirable to what we already have. Cows of best modern, early maturing beef types and capacity to care for a second calf are numerous enough to show that the situation will be met if breeders in the future have stronger regard than they have heretofore needed to have for the milking qualities when selecting sires and dams of their cattle.

The Field for the Dual-Purpose Shorthorn

By Lewis J. McMartin

The universal adaptability of the Shorthorn to all climates, all conditions and all demands made upon it, is unquestioned and a matter of history. The beef type of the breed, owing to conditions of agriculture in this country the last fifty years, has far outnumbered the dairy or dual-purpose type. But for several years the demand for a heavy milking cow of beef form has been very keen. There was a time when the very existence of such a cow was denied, and even now there are those who are inclined to discredit any claims of dual-purpose quality in cattle.

The breeders of Shorthorns do not claim to produce a strictly dairy animal, but they do claim and are able to prove the existence in considerable numbers of cows, with annual records of from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk, that need only to be seen to show their true dual character. Such cows are large, weigh-

ing in good flesh up to 1,700 pounds, with broad, level backs and a big middle, indicating large feeding capacity and strong constitution.

What is wanted is a cow that will meet the conditions of the average farmer—a cow that will produce milk in paying quantities and at the same time raise a calf that will grow profitably into beef. Phenomenal records, while valuable for advertising purposes, should not receive consideration from the breeder to the exclusion of other things. Just as surely as breeders aim to make the milk production of the dual-purpose type equal that of the special dairy breeds, they will lose some of the beef qualities of their cattle. "Milking machines" are not demanded. It is not claimed that dual-purpose cows were as profitable for milk

production alone as the special dairy breeds. It is only when the value of the calf as a beef carcass is considered that the true value of a dual-purpose herd can be fully realized. The aim in milk production should be for a paying general average rather than for high individual records.

It seems to me that a decided benefit to the breed at the present time would result by fitting for beef steers from cows that have good records of milk production. This would show the class of beef that can be produced from this type of cattle. In this connection I am glad to be able to state that at least one of our prominent breeders is now feeding a steer of this kind that is to be exhibited at some of the fairs this fall. Recently a feeder from Nebraska had a car of steers on the Chicago market that sold for \$12.40 per cwt. These cattle were of his own breeding and were high-grade Shorthorns. One-half of the dams of these cattle were hand milked and while complete milk records were not kept, the owner assured me that they were profitable milkers, as they averaged about 40 pounds of milk a day per cow during the months of May and June. The other half of the cows suckled two calves each, and if we are to judge by the market report they were not shirkers. It is to breed bulls that will go onto our farms and sire cattle of this sort that breeders of dual-purpose cattle should put forth their greatest efforts. There is a secure place for the Shorthorn of this kind.

The value of hand milking and the keeping of daily milk records can not be overestimated. It is not enough to be able to say to a prospective bull buyer that the dam of a certain calf "is a good milker." He is entitled to more than this. Unless the dam has been fully developed as a milker, her son is not fit to be placed at the head of a herd of dual-purpose cows. On the other hand, there is no need of farmers who wish to use a bull from good milking stock, not having one of known milking ancestry, as cows with milk records are now easily found. An examination of "The Breeders' Directory" in the Milking Shorthorn Year Book, recently published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, shows there are breeders in nearly every state who are paying particular attention to the milking qualities of their cattle. A large number are keeping daily records and doing all they can to promote the welfare of the breed.

We find a number of breeders of Shorthorns, particularly among the smaller herds, that have many good milking cows in their herds, many of them that have been hand milked who are not keeping records. Breeders who have cattle of this strain, as well as those who are trying to build up a herd of Milking Shorthorns, cannot afford to neglect entering all their cows for rec-



Courtesy Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Ellicott City, Md.

Shorthorn Cows That Combine Beef and Milk. Note the Size and Shape of the Udders and the Scale of the Cows.



Courtesy Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Ellicott City, Md.

A Group of Double Deckers.

ord. The cost is not great and the results are far-reaching. The demand for breeding stock of both sexes is far more than the supply, but buyers insist on knowing the milk-producing qualities of the ancestors of the stock they buy. Appearances count for a good deal, but the conformation of the cow, the size of the udder, the length of the milk veins do not indicate accurately what that animal will produce in a lactation period. There is an unusually attractive field for the breeder of dual-purpose cattle, both because the demand insures a certain market for his product for many years to come.

To prove the popularity of this class of cattle we need only to refer to the report of the dual-purpose Shorthorn sale held at Painesville, Ohio, last March, when 54 head made an average of \$562.70; 22 head going at more than \$500 and 5 over \$1,000. Also, the New England dual-purpose Shorthorn sale on Aug. 20, when 32 females, one-half under 2 years, brought an average of \$343.75. Large numbers of bulls of serviceable age could be sold at good prices if available.

The field for prospective breeders is large. The demand for both sexes is far from being filled. Added to this the new breeder has the backing of the strong American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Of course, in this, as in other breeds, poor animals are found, but to a constructive breeder success should be sure.

Other records that show the persistency of the Shorthorn may be given:

Charlotte B gave an average of 10,117.4 for eight years.

Mamie's May made an average of over 10,000 for her first three years in milk.

Jennie Lee made an average for seven consecutive years of 8,450 pounds. Her dam, Laura, averaged 8,075 pounds for seven consecutive years.

Dorothy, owned in England, gave 100,000 pounds in ten consecutive years.

The above will give the reader an idea of what some Shorthorn cows are doing.

While a few of these cows perhaps leaned a little toward the dairy type, the majority fatten easily enough when dry and are popular with the butchers.

In the Record of Merit list, published in 1915, we have 246 cows. Production

SEND IN YOUR CARDS

Shorthorn breeders are encouraged to make use of the Breeders' Directory in this magazine. A uniform space of one-half inch is allotted to each breeder. The cards run in alphabetical order under the several states which appear in similar order. When it is understood that this office is now printing 30,000 copies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, several thousand of each edition being mailed to prospective Shorthorn breeders, the value of this directory is apparent. A nominal charge of \$10 per year is made for the space. Remittance is requested in advance in order to eliminate bookkeeping. Please mail copy and check direct to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

requirements for entry in Record of Merit are as follows: If a yearly record is commenced the day the cow is 30 months of age, or previous to that day, she must produce within one year from date of commencement of record, 5,250 pounds of milk, and 210 pounds of butter fat. For each day the cow exceeds 30 months of age at time of starting her year's record, the minimum production for the year is fixed by adding three pounds of milk and one-tenth pound of butter fat for each day to the 5,250 pounds of milk and 210 pounds of fat required at 30 months of age. This ratio

of increase applies until the minimum requirement for a cow starting her record at five years of age or over shall be 8,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of fat. In addition to the 246 cows already mentioned we have nearly as many more whose records are now complete, or nearly complete, but whose names and records have not yet been published.

While this number is small when the nation as a whole is considered, it must be remembered that the keeping of records of Shorthorns has only been encouraged by Shorthorn breeders for a few years.

The highest record is held by Rose of Glenside, 18,075.2 pounds of milk and 624.76 pounds of fat.

List of Judges

Recommended to State and other Fairs by Board of Directors, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, arranged alphabetically by states:

R. L. SEALE.....Livingston, Ala.
 PROF. C. E. MORTONFt. Collins, Col.
 PROF. GARRIGUS.....Storrs, Conn.
 C. J. McMASTER.....Altona, Ill.
 RANK C. FORBES.....Henry, Ill.
 A. J. DRYDEN.....Abingdon, Ill.
 EARL ROBBINS.....Horace, Ind.
 DEAN C. F. CURTISS.....Ames, Iowa
 C. A. SAUNDERS.....Manilla, Iowa
 PROF. W. A. COCHEL..Manhattan, Kan.
 JAMES TOMSON.....Carbondale, Kan.
 ALEX ROSS.....Mt. Victoria, Md.
 H. C. DUNCAN.....Osborn, Mo.
 W. A. FORSYTHE.....Greenwood, Mo.
 ED. PATTERSON.....Bunceton, Mo.
 E. A. TROWBRIDGE.....Columbia, Mo.
 OWEN KANE.....Wisner, Neb.
 W. C. ROSENBERGER.....Tiffin, Ohio
 W. A. DRYDEN.....Brooklin, Ont.
 T. E. ROBSON.....London, Ont.
 ROBERT MILLER.....Stouffville, Ont.
 FRANK BROWN.....Carlton, Ore.
 J. C. BURNS.....College Station, Tex.
 J. F. GREEN.....Gregory, Tex.
 CHAS. M. HERR.....Lodi, Wis.
 J. L. TORMEY.....Madison, Wis.

Out In Colorado

BY W. L. WARNOCK

Sec'y Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Loveland, Colo.

The first view of the range cattle business and registered Shorthorn breeding in the west was taken by the writer in the spring of 1901 when we brought to Colorado twenty Shorthorn cows from Illinois. At that time range was plentiful and feeders and stockers were cheap. Beet pulp, too, went begging and alfalfa could be had nearly for the hauling. Possibly you would be relieved of \$3 for a ton of hay and 25 cents for a ton of pulp.

At this time we knew of five men who were engaged in raising pure-bred cattle in the state. This particular year the grasshoppers were very bad, and our cattle, shipped from the east, had some trouble becoming acclimated and in the fall they looked so bad that we shipped them all back to Iowa except two Duchess of Gloster cows which we kept.

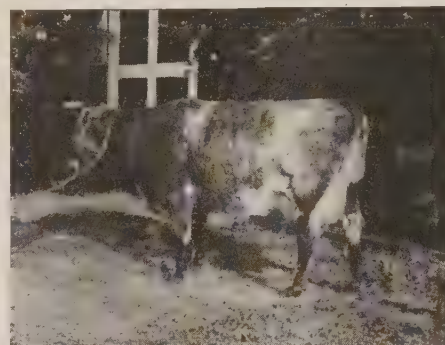
Since the beginning of the twentieth century conditions have gradually changed. Pulp raised to 40 cents a ton, then 50 cents and now 75 cents for about 95 per cent water and three hundredths of one per cent sugar. However it does the work. Pulp fed steers are in demand. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$12 a ton in the field—a price unheard of before in this section of the country.

About 200 silos have been built in this section and corn is being raised in Colorado. The 640 acre homestead law will undoubtedly work wonders in the care and conservation of the range and an acre will surely produce more than in the past. Today we have over a hundred breeders in Colorado alone. Our climate, grasses, silos, hay and mild winters are especially conducive to cat-

tle raising—a good sturdy class of cattle that are sought for by the western stockmen. Our hay is put up under the best conditions on earth and comes out of the stack clean. Cows will eat more clean, bright hay than hay that has been wet before stacking, thus requiring less feed of more expensive varieties to be consumed. Breeding cows do seem to winter easily here with a little care. Also in a great many sections tame grass is grown and can be irrigated during the dry months, thus keeping a green, fresh growth of grass through a longer period of the summer.

An important step for improvement of Shorthorn cattle in Colorado was taken a few years ago when the Allen Cattle Co. paid \$3,100 for Royal Cumberland, bred by C. A. Saunders of Iowa. Later they bought a Double Dale bull, Second Thought, and Scottish King at good prices. Then Model Type by Cumberland's Type was brought into Colorado to stay at \$2,500. He is a good bull and bids fair to make a great record as a breeder if his first calves are to be taken as a fair sample. Then Carr W. Pritchett paid \$2,500 for Loyal Stamp, a richly bred bull bred at Anoka Farms, and he found a good home at Steamboat Springs, Col. The next is Maxwalton Pride 2d, first in the 2-year-old class at the International and the highest priced bull in the International sale, selling for \$6,600. He also went to Steamboat Springs to the Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co. Colorado has two first prize winners at the recent International, Maxwalton Pride 2d and Western Star, bred by the Allen Cattle Co.

Mr. P. D. Quealy purchased an im-



Courtesy A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Ill.

Fenstone Lady Anna

ported bull at \$3,000 for his herd at Cokeville, Wyo. Hand & Son, Douglas, Wyo., bought the bull of Purdy Bros. first prize calf herd in Denver at over \$1,000. The Agricultural College of Colorado has a good bull in Smoking by Royal Cumberland, purchased at \$600. There were a great many other good bulls in Colorado purchased for less than \$1,000. Among them is Shorter, purchased from Theo Martin of Iowa by C. A. Melbourn, Elbert, Colo. However, they cannot all be mentioned, and there may be better breeders in Colorado than any of these mentioned, but it goes to show that Colorado and Wyoming and Utah are going to have better cattle all the time.

Our association is trying to stir up more interest in Shorthorns in the west, but when practically every Hereford that comes to Denver is brought there in good condition and a great many Shorthorn bulls are brought in very poor, it is hard to convince some men of the superiority of our favorites. I am led to believe that were there fewer bulls brought to Denver by speculators and if those that were brought were well fleshed a demand for that kind will assert itself and they will be snapped up at better prices.

There are a good many small breeders in the association who want some more well-bred heifers this year and a great number are planning to get in on some of the \$50,000 offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association by showing at the Colorado, Wyoming and Utah state fairs. This is the best way to advertise and get our herds before the public and although the first year or two we may not win much, there is a time when the man who is "hard at it" will win. In our section a great many farmers are becoming discontented "digging it" out of the soil in the shape of beets and with the high price of feed are beginning to want better stock. The only thing left to do is to get them to part with money enough to buy that class of stock. However, some day we hope to see herds scattered all over our western country.



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

Vermillion—Though in Moderate Condition Note the Pleasing Outline

Co-operative Breeding from Farmer and Stockman

Some twelve or thirteen years ago the organization of co-operative livestock breeding associations began to be advocated and a few associations were organized two or three years later. Progress was slow at first, as is the case with all co-operative movements; still here and there the plan was bringing results and registered sires were being used on farms where none but scrubs had been used before.

Today co-operative breeding associations are quite numerous in some localities. Wisconsin leads with 136 associations and Michigan, perhaps, has the next largest number. In some of the leading dairy sections of New York considerable progress has also been made in the line of community breeding.

The object in co-operative buying or community breeding is to arouse greater interest in the particular class of cattle or other livestock that has proved to be best adapted for a given locality, to secure greater uniformity in the livestock throughout a certain neighborhood, to make it possible through co-operative buying to secure good breeding stock at a lower price and to increase the number of individuals of a certain breed in a community and thus attract buyers for any surplus sale stock that may be raised from year to year. In all these particulars the well managed associations have been very successful and their success should serve as an incentive for the organization of others. So far most of these associations have been organized by dairymen. In Wisconsin, for example, four-fifths of all the breeding associations deal with dairy cattle, but that state

also has two associations breeding beef cattle, ten breeding horses, two swine and fourteen breeding general livestock.

When a breeding association has been organized a committee of the best posted livestock men in the association is appointed to buy bulls or female foundation stock for all the members. In this way a saving in original cost due to buying on a larger scale is effected and transportation charges are also reduced because stock can then be bought by the carload instead of a dozen or more individuals buying two or three head each. Then, too, greater uniformity in the cattle purchased is secured when one set of men do the buying, and that in itself is a matter of importance when the members reach the stage where they have stock for sale.

At the end of two years all bulls that have proved to be good sires are interchanged between the members of the association, thus making it possible to keep worthy sires throughout their entire period of usefulness. This is a matter that has proved to be of great importance not only because it effects a great saving but more particularly because it offers the finest chance in the world to find the real meritorious bulls, retaining them in the community and getting the full benefit of their breeding powers. The real value of a dairy bull cannot be determined till his heifers come into milk or until they have completed two full lactation periods. A bull that cannot be retained in a given herd more than two or, at the most, three years, because of inbreeding, has no opportunity of demonstrating his real value, but when he can go into another herd in the same community until his

first heifers have demonstrated their value as producers, he may be considered much more valuable at five or six years of age than as a two-year-old.

After a bull has established a reputation as a producer of high-producing daughters his progeny from the best females in the community will quickly raise the standard of the stock of all the members of the association. This is perhaps the greatest advantage that arises from community breeding. There are many other advantages, however. Where a number of men are banded together for the same purpose more interest is taken in the common work, and there springs up a friendly rivalry among the members that accrues to the benefit of all.

Southern Prosperity

From the Wall Street Journal

That the South has been making remarkable progress of late years is no secret in the business and investment world. The Manufacturers' Record has now compiled from official sources statistics of its agricultural production in 1916. The total of \$4,650,000,000 speaks eloquently as to its future.

A single comparison with the production of the whole United States in 1900 should be sufficient to show remarkable development. That total for the whole country was but eight per cent more than the present production of the South. Yet the population of the United States then was near 76,000,000; while the present population in the South is 35,000,000.

To be sure, war prices have increased the money value of the 1916 production, particularly that of cotton and cottonseed. But from whatever cause, the fact remains that nearly as much money from sales of agricultural products was poured into a section of the country holding but 35,000,000 people as the entire country, consisting of 76,000,000, received less than thirty years ago.

It is not, however, high prices alone that caused this large increase of wealth. What is of more permanent value to the South as an investment field is the fact that the one-crop system is giving way to the surer system of diversification. The corn crop was worth 90 per cent as much as the cotton lint. Corn, wheat and oats together were worth more than cotton and cottonseed.

One of the greatest handicaps to the states of the old South has been the lack of livestock. Permanent soil fertility cannot be built up with chemical fertilizers. Then, too, when the South raises cotton exclusively and buys food and feed from the North it is not even "trading dollars." It gets less than it gives. A real prosperity comes with raising, so far as soil and climate will permit, its own food products, with cotton as the chief money crop. This means more and better livestock. That the South is rising to this occasion is to be seen in the estimate of \$1,000,000,000 for its livestock products.



Courtesy Ed. Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Polled Get of True Sultan, Unbeaten in the Get-of-Sire Class in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs, 1916.

Rules of Entry in the American Shorthorn Book

RULE 1. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex, date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner, name and herd book number of sire or his pedigree, name and record number of dam, or volume of her record in one of the herd books of the Association, or of the English Herd Book. The animal must trace on the side of the sire and dam to pedigrees not false or spurious already on record. Pedigrees recorded in Coates' Herd Book may be recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, provided that in the case of bulls there shall be five or more crosses, and of cows, four or more crosses, which are of record or eligible to record in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, by the fact that they trace through all their collateral crosses to the first fifty volumes of Coates' Herd Book.

RULE 2. Bulls shall be recorded in numerical order (as checked), and shall not be re-entered, except to correct a material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number to which reference shall always thereafter be made; these requirements are likewise applicable to the pedigrees of females. Bulls recorded in the English Herd Book shall be recorded and assigned new numbers and in such cases the English Herd Book number shall also be given.

RULE 3. All bulls appearing in the lineage of animals sent for record must be recorded, with proper numbers, in the American Herd Book, except they appear in the "Reprint of English bulls." (See Vol. XXVIII for additional numbers.)

RULE 3 amended Jan. 6, 1915—(Animals imported from Great Britain may be recorded in the American Herd Book, provided eligible under Rule 1 when the first five crosses of sires and four dams are recorded in the American Herd Book.)

RULE 4. There shall be separate and alphabetical indices of bulls and cows, and of breeders and owners in each volume.

RULE 5. Well established family names shall not be infringed upon.

RULE 6. Should any person or persons intentionally or knowingly impose a fraudulent pedigree upon the American Herd Book, or misrepresent any material fact, either as regards age, ownership or breeder of an animal in exhibition of the same at the different fairs of the United States, or Canada, space shall be devoted in the succeeding volume to his or their exposure, and he or they shall never be allowed to enter another animal in the American Shorthorn Herd Book after he or they are convicted by the Board of Directors.

RULE 7. A fee of \$10.00 shall be charged for entering the pedigree of an animal over three years of age. Provided, that only a fee of \$1.00 shall be charged to re-record a pedigree to correct a material error.

RULE 7 amended Jan. 6, 1915—(After Jan. 10, 1916, a fee of \$10.00 shall be

charged for entering the pedigree of an animal over one year of age.)

RULE 8. In case of animals recorded in the Dominion Herd Book, all ancestry back to the imported animal (which must be on record in the English Herd Book and trace in all its crosses to animals recorded or eligible for record in the first fifty volumes of that book) shall be recorded in the American Herd Book, for which a fee of \$1.00 each will be charged.

(Explanation). In case either or both the first sire or dam of an animal imported from Canada are animals imported from Great Britain, then a fee of \$100.00 each is charged for such imported sire or dam instead of the \$1.00 fee charged for Canadian bred ancestors and no further ancestors are charged for. For example, the fee charged for the calf is \$1.25. If the sire and dam are imported animals, charge of \$200.00 is added to the fee. If only the sire or only the dam is imported, charge of \$100.00 is added plus \$1.00 for each Canadian bred ancestor necessary to be transferred.

RULE 9. All pedigrees sent for record must be signed by the breeder, or in case of death, by a proper representative, the breeder of an animal being the owner of the dam at the time of service.

RULE 10. After January 1, 1901, a fee of \$100.00 will be charged for recording the pedigrees of all imported animals. Provided, that this rule shall not apply to animals bred in the Dominion of Canada.

Rule 10 amended Jan. 6, 1915—(Imported Shorthorns, other than those complying with milk standard Rule 11, winning a money prize at any State or National Show of the United States, within twelve months of date of importation, shall have the \$100 fee refunded less maximum fee of \$10.25 charged for

recording the animal and transferring five top sires and four top dams from English Herd Book to the American Herd Book.)

Rule 10 (added to by action of Board of Directors, Jan. 10, 1917). A calf imported in dam or calf under six months of age when imported to United States along with dam will be accepted for registry at regular fee of \$1.25, where dam has been recorded, plus \$1.00 for transfer of sire to American Herd Book.

Date of importation is the time of landing or entering the United States.

After January 10, 1917, it is required that pedigrees of imported cattle be filed for registry within twelve (12) months from date of importation, double fee thereafter.

RULE 11. The following rule has been adopted as the standard under which imported Shorthorn cows, or the produce of cows with records complying with the rule, can be registered without the payment of the \$100 registration fee: For heifers starting their records before thirty months of age, a production of 4,000 lbs. of milk in twelve months will be required; for cows completing their record under five years of age 6,000 lbs. of milk, and cows over five years of age, 8,000 lbs. of milk.

RULE 12. After March 1, 1915, only one form of certificate of registry will be issued and this form is more extended and elaborate than the old long form certified copy that has been issued in the past for same fee \$1.25.

RULE 13. For twenty-five cents (25c) the new extended form of certificate will be furnished and exchanged for either the short or long form now outstanding, and in cases where neither of the old forms can be furnished by the owner of the animal, the fee will be also 25 cents.

RULE 14. A transfer system was put



Courtesy Joseph Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Pair of Prize Winning Heifers at the South West American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, Okla.

into effect March 1st, 1915. Abstract of ownership or certificate of transfer will be furnished for fee of 50c on application made in the following manner.

Animals recorded after March 1st, 1915, have the new form certificate of registry with blank transfer application forms appended. When animal is sold fill out form, tear off and mail to this office with transfer fee of 50 cents.

Animals recorded prior to March 1st, 1915 (old form certificate), and sold after date of March 1st, 1915, must be transferred when sold and transfer duly recorded. In such cases as this, it is necessary to send the certificate of registry with transfer or bill of sale on the reverse side filled out and signed by seller, to this office, which certificate will be taken up and the new extended form of certificate will be furnished in its place, made out in the recorded ownership of the buyer, for a fee of 50c.

Animals which changed hands prior to March 1st, 1915, are not required to be transferred, but when it is desired by the present owner of such animal to have same in his recorded ownership it is necessary to send certificate of such animal to this office. Sale form on back of certificate in this case need not be filled out—possession of certificate will be accepted as conclusive evidence of ownership—and transfer will be made on the records, certificate taken up and new extended form of certificate of registry in his ownership will be furnished for a fee of 50 cents. Penalty fee cannot apply in this case.

Registration Blanks

Entry blanks are now printed in books of 25, 50 and 100 each; price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00, making the cost of blanks one cent each. These books are neatly bound and breeders will find them more convenient than the loose blanks. One advantage is that the books are provided with a stub, upon which to keep a full record of each pedigree sent for registration. Another advantage is that they are easier to write on than blanks that have been rolled or folded, and it is much more convenient to keep a book of blanks than to keep a bunch of loose ones. Every breeder should use this form of blank.

Herd Books

Volumes Nos. 2, 6, 15, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 will be furnished at \$1.00 each. Volumes from 70 up, \$2 each, express paid.

Shares of Stock

We have shares of stock listed for sale by retired breeders and estates, accompanied by complete sets of Herd Books at the price of \$100.00 per share. Other shares without Herd Books \$50.00. Incomplete sets of Herd Books, in most cases running back consecutively from the last volume issued, sell for \$50.00 for the share and 50 cents each per volume.

To Shorthorn Breeders Having Pedigrees to Record

Since the organization of the Association the Secretary's office has been put to great inconvenience and loss of time

through the carelessness of breeders in not properly filling out entry blanks. Read carefully and heed the following suggestions. It will save time and expense to the office and to the breeder as

CORRECT POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES

Readers of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA will confer a favor on this office by advising us in case of change of their postoffice addresses. Frequently copies are returned because of change of addresses of the parties to whom the magazine had been mailed.

well, as an incorrect pedigree must be returned.

Use short names. We do not accept names of more than four words, which must not contain more than eighteen letters; assign names to agree with the sex of the animal, and also mark the sex on pedigree of each animal to be recorded. See that the color and birth date are correctly given.

The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time of service. Give breeder's name and postoffice address following the words Bred By. Do not omit owner's name and address; following the word Sire give the name and Herd Book number of the sire, then after the word Dam give name of dam, with volume and page of the Herd Book where her pedigree is recorded (if she has a number, use it), then give the name and record number of her sire. Then have the pedigree signed by the breeder. In case a cow that is carrying a calf is purchased, the party owning the cow at time the calf is dropped, may sign the pedigree in lieu of the breeder, provided, he states the facts in the case, but the owner of cow at time

of service must be given as the breeder.

If the owner of the sire of calf for which application is made was not also the owner of the dam at time of service, then his signature is required in addition to breeder's signature.

Before sending a pedigree for record read it over very carefully, making any necessary corrections.

When sending in certificates of registry which you now hold, to be exchanged for the new extended form, or to be transferred to your ownership, be sure and keep a list of names and record numbers in order to guard against loss through miscarriage of mails.

If sire or dam is less than 15 months of age when calf is dropped affidavit regarding facts in the case is required.

Fees

For recording an animal under 12 months of age, the fee is \$1.25, and \$10 for those over that age.

Ancestors to complete pedigrees of imported animals \$1.00 each. (No certificate issued.)

For an imported animal \$100.00. (For exceptions see Rules 10 and 11.)

For making exchange of short or long form certificates for new form certificates, giving Breeders of Sires and Dams, and Foot Notes, the fee is 25c, when transfer of ownership is not required.

For abstract of ownership or transfer, 50c, if filed within six months from date of sale; after six months, \$1.00. (See also Rule 14.)

Unrecorded animals may be registered direct in ownership of purchaser without payment of transfer fees.

Never send pedigrees unless accompanied by letter giving instructions regarding work to be done. Pedigrees are often sent to the office without letter and we are unable to determine who is the sender.



Courtesy Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Maxwalton Lord 4th, Junior Champion Bull at the South West American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

Important Notice to Shippers

Shorthorn breeders who have occasion to ship animals in less than carload lots (L. C. L.) will be interested in knowing that they may hereafter ship under more reasonable requirements. The National Society of Record Associations (in which the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association holds membership) has worked for the interests of breeders and shippers of pure-bred stock, and after three years won a hard-fought case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The situation, briefly summarized, follows:

Breeders east of Chicago, who have in the past been compelled to pay on an arbitrary and unreasonable maximum weight when shipping animals in less than carload lots, are requested to take cognizance of the fact that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in Docket 6825, which case was won by the National Society of Record Associations last July, went into force December 1, 1916. Since that time bulls can be shipped at a weight of 2,000 pounds instead of 5,000; cow and calf at a weight of 2,500 pounds instead of 5,500. Other excessive weights are scaled down. Inasmuch as information has come to the National Society of Record Associations that many agents are, in violation of law, still compelling shippers to ship at the old weights, all livestock breeders are urged to go direct to their agents and call their attention to the fact that the extremely high weights required in the shipment of breeding animals L. C. L. in the past no longer exists. They are further requested to ascertain whether the agents have received proper tariffs from their railroad companies. We are advised that most of the railroads sent instructions to their agents in supplement No. 14 to the Official Classification Tariff No. 43, but many agents evidently did not familiarize themselves with the ruling laid down in the supplement. The new schedule of weights, basic values and increase in weight where animals are shipped at higher valuations, appear in Official Classification Tariff No. 44, which became effective February 1, 1917, and all shippers are urgently requested to see that their agents at local shipping stations are properly acquainted with the rulings in regard to the shipment of livestock in less than carload lots.

Any shippers who were compelled to pay at the higher weights since December 1, 1916, can recover claims against the railroad companies without difficulty by merely presenting the facts and calling the attention of the agent to instructions laid down in supplement No. 14 to Official Classification Tariff No. 43.

The attention of all livestock breeders in all parts of the United States is further particularly called to the fact that

the furnishing of attendants with shipments of livestock L. C. L. is now left with the shipper, and no railroad has authority to require an attendant with shipments of livestock in less than carload lots, as this matter is left entirely to the discretion of the shipper.

The attention of all shippers in all parts of the United States is further called to the fact that animals may be shipped at their true values in the case of valuable breeding animals by the payment of a very slight increase in rate, to-wit an increase of 4 per cent in rate for each 100 per cent increase in value of the animals over the basic values fixed in the tariffs, which are on file in each railroad station.

Attention is further called to the fact that any railroad company whose agent violates the ruling laid down in Docket No. 6825 is subject to a fine of \$5,000 for each and every offense, and while it is not likely that prosecution will be necessary to require the railroads to comply with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it may be wise to call the attention of local agents to this in cases where the agents seem negligent in informing themselves in regard to the new regulations governing L. C. L. shipments of livestock.

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Shorthorn Sales in Scotland

From The Breeder's Gazette

Our British correspondent states that buyers from the United States and the Argentine contested merrily for "bargains" at the Perth Shorthorn bull sale on Feb. 13 and 14. The 411 bulls averaged \$535. Cows and heifers also sold at enhanced values. All told 501 head were disposed of in two days at a gross average of \$490. The highest price was \$2,500, given by Joseph Shepherd, an Argentine export agent, for the champion bull at the sales, James McWilliams' Garbity Golden Victor. E. N. Casares, of the Argentine, gave \$5,000 for the reserve champion, the Earl of Morays' Doune Grand Knight, while J. J. Moubray got \$5,000 for War Sprite of Naemoor, bought by A. W. Maconochie, a Scotch king of commerce settled in Kent.

The United States purchases were a select lot. In yearling heifers Carpenter & Ross bought C. M. Bruce's Farres Rosewood 88th for \$950 and W. P. Macgillivray's Clunes Broadhooks for \$400. The same American firm gave \$1,750 for James McWilliams' Garbity New Year's Gift and \$550 for Duncan Stewart's Sir Christopher. Carpenter & Ross also paid \$650 for Stephen Mitchell's Monteith Silver Star and \$425 for Duncan Stewart's Lorne.

At the Aberdeen Shorthorn sales Joseph Shepherd paid \$2,500 for the champion bull, bred by J. D. Rothie. The reserve champion, sent by A. Crombie, Wood End, Aberdeenshire, sold for \$1,150 to Carpenter & Ross. The 304 bulls in the Aberdeen sale averaged \$245.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Officers:

President—
REID CARPENTER....Mansfield, Ohio
Vice President—
JOHN R. TOMSON.....Dover, Kan.
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BROWN, JAMES.....Chicago, Ill.
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GENTRY, N. H.....Sedalia, Mo.
JACKSON, F. E.....Hurley, S. D.
KILGOUR, J. A.....Sterling, Ill.
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FRANK D. TOMSON.....Lincoln, Neb.
Editor, The Shorthorn in America
LEWIS McMARTIN.....Chicago, Ill.
FRANK BROWN.....Carlton, Ore.
R. L. SEALE.....Livingston, Ala.
T. G. CHASTAIN.....Atlanta, Ga.

Every director, officer and field representative of this association is actively engaged in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns.

* * *

Washington Agricultural College

At the present time we have at the head of our herd a son of imp. Villager, who gives every promise of being a first-class individual and looks like his sire in many ways. He is a dark roan, in which respect he hardly resembles his rather lighter-colored sire, but his general type, handling qualities and so on leads us to believe that he has the making of an exceptionally high-class bull. We also have an Avondale heifer. She was first in her class at the Ohio State Fair in 1915. At that time she was the senior heifer calf. We have also one female of the Lady Ythan family and three females of the Duchess family that are producing some deep milking heifers of beef type.

It is our endeavor in the Northwest to further the interests of Southern cattle so far as is compatible with our position. Our beef herd in general is well balanced, contains fashionable blood lines and good individuality. These are the principles which we try to inculcate into our students, because we feel that they are the only safe ground upon which to proceed. WM. HISLOP.

Montana Agricultural College

I am, as you request, sending you a little note on the Shorthorn cattle at the Montana Agricultural College.

Choice Magnet 329345, dropped April 14, 1909, got by Choice Goods Jr. 203606, out of Orange Leslie, by Magnet, tracing in dam's side to imp. Young Mary, red in color and weighing 2,300, is a big, thick bull of exceptionally good handling and fleshing quality. He has proven an exceptionally good breeding bull.

College Avondale 411258, second bull in the herd, dropped 1914, bred by Thos. Nicholson, Hobson, Mont., got by Maxwalton Monarch 365533, out of Electric Judith 142043, tracing on dam's side to imp. Agnes.

This bull is a very compact individual, red in color, and is getting some good, thick calves. This bull was used on a few choice high grade heifers in the experimental herd last year. His calves show such promise that we expect to use him on the herd of forty high grade cattle used in our experimental herd.

The herd of fifteen females are of two types—the strictly beef type and a few of the milking type. It is the plan to develop the herd along the two lines—milking and testing the milking type. The best strain of breeding we have, so far as results in producing real Shorthorns of merit are concerned, comes from a good, big, thick beef cow, Roan Betty 5th. This cow traces back to imported Roan Betty (4th dam) by Champion 73198.

In addition to the herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, we are developing a high grade Shorthorn herd for experimental purposes, with which we are working on

cost and methods of beef production under Montana conditions. It is the plan to divide the herd as soon as practicable in order to compare the different systems of beef production with Shorthorn cattle.

C. M. ARNETT.

* * *

California University

Our herd consists of the Shorthorn bull, Sultan Mayflower, sired by Sultan Stamp and out of imp. Mayflower 16th. As a calf he was offered at auction sale and purchased by Leslie Smith at something over \$1,000. Later he found his way with a part of the Smith herd to California and eventually to the University herd. There are now some eight pure-bred females in the herd, all well bred and of fair to superior individuality.

The interest in the live stock work at the University Farm is indicated by the fact that the herd is to receive an addition by gifts of two head each from two different breeders in the state.

GORDON H. TRUE.

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STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rank C. Forbes, Secretary, Henry, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jas. E. Silverthorn, Secretary, Rossville, Ind.

Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Johnson, Secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. A. Jay, Secretary, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Hill, Secretary, Lafontaine, Kan.

Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. F. Searcy, Secretary, Bowling Green, Ky.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westboro, Mo.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yeran, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, C. B. Wade, Secretary, Orangeville, O.

Cotton County, Oklahoma, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Salem, Ore.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alina, Wash.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.



Courtesy E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Lady Amaranth 2d.

The List Continues to Grow

In this record, only those animals selling
at public auction are included in the list

SO. ST. PAUL, MINN., JAN. 3—MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Marshal's Masterpiece 505199, red; Sept. 12, 1915; by Anoka Marshal 270019. Bred by O. F. Henkel, Kenyon, Minn. Sold to R. C. Oliver, R. E. Rudisill and N. Schroeder, McClusky, N. D.	\$ 1,035
Banner Blossom 9th 220458, white; Jan. 8, 1915; by White Archer 2d 422357. Bred by S. G. Ellason, Montevideo, Minn. Sold to N. J. Johnson, Montevideo, Minn.	1,010

DENVER, COLO., JAN. 26—AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

College King 525609, roan; June 1, 1915; by Snow King 394083. Bred by The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. Sold to J. R. Carpenter, Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,200
Supreme Monarch 506939, rlw; Sept. 10, 1915; by Fairview Monarch 353426. Bred by Purdy Bros., Harris Mo. Sold to C. A. Hauf, Glendo, Wyo.	1,050
Sandy 387323, red; March 28, 1912; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Samuel Ball, Wray, Colo..	1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 16—THOMAS STANTON.

Selection's Fame 478826, roan; June 12, 1915; by Selection 306209. Bred by G. H. George, Monticello, Iowa. Sold to J. Cardell & Son, Wolcott, Iowa.	1,225
Selection's Gloster 478827, roan; Sept. 6, 1915; by Selection 306209. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to W. H. Bryan, Lake Fork, Ill.	1,050
Commander's Heir 514401, roan; Sept. 14, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont. Sold to F. W. Ayers, Athens, Ill.	1,225
Orange Star 487372, roan; Oct. 2, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to H. C. Prince, Winside, Neb.	1,675
Cumberland's Lassie 64319, roan; Sept. 3, 1908; by Cumberland's Last 229822. Bred by Earles & Stanton, Oakwood, Wis. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,250
Pine Grove Secret 8th 204116, roan; Feb. 12, 1911; by Missie Champion 236025. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rock- land, Ont. Sold to Mrs. Jack London, Glen Ellen, Cal.	2,000
Beauty Lassie 164527, roan; July 15, 1913; by Sultan's Fashion 363373. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.	1,075
Lady Kintore 2d 59607, red; Sept. 25, 1908; by King of Pine Grove 243226. Bred by Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,175
George's Selection; March 9, 1916. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.	2,000
Ringlet's Sultana 164539, roan; April 13, 1913; by Sultan's Fashion 363373. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,800
Roan Queen 198890, roan; Sept. 9, 1914; by Hopeful Cumberland 392004. Bred by Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.	1,150
Good Princess 152455, roan; Jan. 9, 1913; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by Howell Rees, Pilger, Neb. Sold to The Shorthorn Exporting Co.	1,275
Cumberland's Rose 2d 192501, roan; Jan. 9, 1914; by True Cumberland 3d 353220. Bred by Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,000
Lady Kintore 3d 192503, roan; Nov. 25, 1913; by Young Ringmaster 346307. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,200
Grace Ringlet 97753, roan; Oct. 19, 1910; by Choice Prince 257082. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,000
Imp. Mary Anne of Lancaster 45th 94962, white; Jan. 2, 1911; by Muster Roll (99752). Bred by J. L. Reid, Aberdeen- shire. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,100
Windsor Belle 23d, red; March 1, 1915; by President of the Mint (109670). Sold to J. E. Kennedy.	1,525
Imp. Lily of Towie 121492, rlw; April 25, 1914; by Playfellow (122027). Sold to C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa.	1,025
Imp. Cluny Pauline 7th 121472, roan; March 1, 1915; by President of the Mint (109670). Sold to C. A. Saunders.	1,000
Imp. Golden Maid 121488, red; April 6, 1914; by Golden Sittyton (105643). Sold to I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry Ill.	1,000
Imp. Snowdrop 2d 121452, roan; April 14, 1914; by Boquhan Champion (104838). Sold to Herr Bros. & Reynolds.	1,025
Imp. Maid of Promise 29th, roan; May 4, 1913; by Suddie Count (110337). Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to C. A. Schultz, Lancaster, Kan.	1,130
Puslinch Wimple 514429, red; Sept. 3, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,100

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 30-31—W. J. HILL AND JAMES BROWN.

Victoria Princess 6th 149049, roan; Sept. 12, 1912; by Superb 300054. Bred by The Farmer Farm, Farmington, Minn. Sold to H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.	1,060
Sittyton Mary Ann 3d 200975, roan; April 25, 1914; by Browndale 334947. Bred by Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. Sold to Thos. Stanton.	1,040
Northcote Gypsy Maid 483040, roan; Sept. 20, 1915; by Princely Sultan 350513. Bred by Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa. Sold to Wm. Herkelmann.	1,025
Type's Model 429408, roan; Jan. 2, 1915; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. Sold to Wm. Mulhall, Fenn, Idaho.	2,300
Duke of Northcote 483031, red; Dec. 2, 1915; by Rusper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to Anoka Farms.	2,010
Red Lady 7th 139784, red; Feb. 11, 1912; by Leader of Fashion 300790. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to H. H. Tift.	1,010

TORONTO, CAN., FEB. 1-2—ROBT. MILLER, J. M. GARDHOUSE, JOHN MILLER JR., A. F. & G. AULD, KYLE BROS., W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, GEO. AMOS & SONS.

Countess Missie, roan; Nov. 19, 1914; by Bandsman's Commander 90929. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to Park E. Salter, Augusta, Kan.	1,100
Kinellar Yet 108394, red; April 6, 1916; by March Storm (109323). Sold to Ontario Agricultural College.	1,500
Challenge Plate 3d 98020, roan; Oct. 16, 1913; by Challenge Plate 2d 88424. Bred by Samuel Allin, Bowmansville, Ont. Sold to J. E. Turner, Meyers Falls, Wash.	1,075

CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 22—I. M. FORBES & SON.

Heather Maid 3d 484370, white; Sept. 12, 1915; by Master of the Dales 350648. Bred by I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill. Sold to T. T. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.....	\$ 1,060
Sultana of Linwood 2d 484371, roan; Sept. 3, 1915; by Fancy's Pride 424069. Bred by I. M. Forbes & Son. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	1,075
Marquis of Linwood 496724, roan; Jan. 6, 1916; by Fancy's Pride 424069. Bred by I. M. Forbes & Son. Sold to Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.....	1,100

CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 23—L. F. BOYLE.

Goldleaf 153829, red; Feb. 22, 1911; by Matchless Victor 225198. Bred by S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	1,125
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MEMPHIS, TENN., FEB. 27—LESPEDEZA FARM.

Imperial Brace 387183, red; Jan. 26, 1913; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to C. D. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.....	1,750
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GALESBURG, ILL., MARCH 5—MRS. W. B. COOK AND JOHN B. PETRIE

Sittyton Lavender 2d 112369, roan; May 10, 1911; by Masterpiece 314000. Bred by Thos. Stanton. Sold to Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.....	1,055
Sittyton Roan Sultan 389501, roan; Nov. 15, 1912, by Roan Sultan 316627. Bred by Thos. Stanton. Sold to A. M. Janes, Lafayette, Ill.....	1,305

GALESBURG, ILL., MARCH 6—ROBERT FAILON

Maxwalton Gloster 6th 152498, roan; Jan. 8, 1912; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	2,000
Maxwalton Gloster 7th 528344, red; March 1, 1916; by Villager 2d 418695. Bred by Robert Failon, Neponset, Ill. Sold to John Bates, Neponset, Ill.....	1,000
Matchless E. 516433, rlw; Nov. 3, 1914; by Proud Monarch 398386. Bred by George Ferguson, Salem, Ont. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	1,225
Maxwalton Conqueror 367539, roan; Sept. 8, 1911; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. W. Carey, Waverly, S. D.....	1,100
White Gloster 2d 451977, white; Feb. 10, 1915; by Maxwalton Conqueror 367539. Bred by Robert Failon. Sold to C. T. Nelson & Son, Blandinsville, Ill.....	1,250

GALESBURG, ILL., MARCH 7—COMBINATION SALE—A. J. RYDEN, MGR.

Missie of Canton and c. c. 206537, white; June 8, 1914; by Royal Sultan 339238. Bred by George B. Miller, Canton, Ill. Sold to Anoka Farms.....	1,050
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., MARCH 8-9—OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

Tulip's Archer 514076, roan; March 7, 1916; by Rare Sort 430552. Bred by A. E. Stevenson, Port Huron, Mich. Owned by Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa. Sold to W. R. Campbell, Jet, Okla.....	1,000
Choice Goods 509585, white; Oct. 20, 1915; by Clan Alpine 2d 509586. Bred by Geo. Ferguson, Salem, Ont. Owned by J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla. Sold to J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.....	1,375
Lavender Victoria 70056, roan; May 23, 1908; by Ravenswood Lavender Viscount 186158. Bred by Hopkins & Carter, Mexico, Mo. Owned by J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Okla. Sold to J. W. Kunkel, Minco, Okla.....	1,000

STERLING, ILL., MARCH 10—J. A. KILGOUR

Gloster's Gift 438555, white; Feb. 23, 1915; by Fair Acres Gloster 385760. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to Edellen Farm, Lake Forest, Ill.....	2,500
Gloster's Favorite 476311, red; Sept. 4, 1915; by Fair Acres Gloster 385760. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to Anoka Farms.....	1,075
Mysie's Champion 508288, roan; Sept. 11, 1915; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to R. E. Watts & Son, Miles, Iowa.....	1,175

PUBLIC SALES**DALLAS, S. D., Nov. 28.**

J. F. EDELSTEIN	
Sold for. Average.	
35 head.....	\$ 9,275.00 \$265.00

ELLSWORTH, IOWA, Nov. 28.

CARL SPARBOE	
Sold for. Average.	
9 bulls.....	225.00
35 females.....	222.00
44 head.....	223.00
Top bull, Golden Dale.....	450.00
Top female, Dale's Baroness.....	505.00

STATE CENTER, IOWA, Nov. 29.

FRICKE BROS.	
Sold for. Average.	
10 bulls.....	164.00
29 females.....	161.00
39 head.....	162.00
Top bull, Baron Supreme.....	235.00
Top female, Orange Blossom 4th.....	300.00

EARLY, IOWA, Dec. 12.

DREY BROS.	
Sold for. Average.	
10 bulls.....	1,130.00 113.00
30 females.....	5,255.00 175.16
40 head.....	6,385.00 159.50
Top bull, Roan Prince.....	200.00
Top female, Nonpareil Lady.....	340.00

VAIL, IOWA, Dec. 13.

FRANK L. NORTH	
Sold for. Average.	
8 bulls.....	1,132.00 144.00
24 females.....	4,000.00 170.00
32 head.....	5,132.00 160.00
Top bull, Scotch Marshall.....	500.00
Top female, Mysie B.....	315.00

MT. PULASKI, Ill., Dec. 13 and 14.

W. C. McGAVOCK	
Sold for. Average.	
96 head.....	18,248.00 190.00
Top bull, Butterfly Dale.....	200.00
Top female, Scottish Fancy.....	400.00

GRAND ISLAND, Neb. Dec. 14.

NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
29 bulls.....	4,060.00 140.00
32 females.....	4,060.00 127.00
61 head.....	8,120.00 133.00
Top bull, Highness Model.....	250.00
Top female, Ruberta Gem.....	210.00

CHURDAN, IOWA, Dec. 14.

GEORGE M. VADER	
Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls.....	935.00 133.50
31 females.....	6,130.00 197.75
38 head.....	7,065.00 186.92
Top bulls, Red King & Councilor (each).....	150.00
Top female, Victoria Blossom.....	380.00

GALESBURG, ILL., Dec. 15.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS	
Sold for. Average.	
18 bulls.....	3,780.00 210.00
47 females.....	9,030.00 192.00
68 head.....	12,810.00 194.00
Top bull, Leslie's Diamond.....	625.00
Top female, Roan Princess.....	525.00

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 16.

ROBERT R. SMILEY	
Sold for. Average.	
53 head.....	153.00
Top bull, Fairberry Earl.....	110.00
Top female, Rosa Hope 19th.....	375.00

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 19 and 20.

C. A. SAUNDERS	
Sold for. Average.	
81 bulls.....	16,460.00 203.21
48 females.....	12,265.00 276.35
129 head.....	28,725.00 225.72
Top bull, Roan Sultan.....	595.00
Top female, Sultan's Missie.....	850.00

HINTON, IOWA, Dec. 21.

HELD BROS.	
Sold for. Average.	
12 bulls.....	3,800.00 316.00
29 females.....	6,180.00 213.00
41 head.....	9,980.00 243.00
Top bull, Sturdy Victor.....	610.00
Top female, Butterfly 9th.....	400.00

GRINNELL, IOWA, Dec. 21.

J. L. McILRATH	
Sold for. Average.	
26 head.....	4,865.00 187.00
Top bull, Earl of Bonny.....	255.00
Top female, Merry Maiden.....	385.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 3d.

MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
61 head.....	290.00

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, Jan. 5th.

J. E. SANDERS & FRANK HERROLD	
Sold for. Average.	
8 bulls.....	1,100.00 136.00
36 females.....	5,215.00 145.00
44 head.....	6,315.00 144.00
Top bull, Commander.....	225.00
Top female, Lady Acanthus and b. c.....	280.00

WESLEY, IOWA, Jan. 9th.
W. E. MATERN & J. F. CRUISE

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	850.00	141.00
29 females.....	3,660.00	126.00
35 head.....	4,510.00	128.00
Top bull, Regal Archer.....	190.00	.....
Top female, Lady Victoria 10th.....	205.00	.....

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 9-10.
OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
127 head.....	30,040.00	236.00
Top bull, Double Dale.....	790.00	.....
Top female, Maxwalton Win- some 2d.....	580.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 16-17.
THOMAS STANTON

	Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls.....	781.00	.....
.. head.....	72,865.00	.....
Top bull, Orange Star.....	1,675.00	.....
Top females, George's Selection, Pine Grove Secret 8th, each	2,000.00	.....

FREEPORT, ILL., Jan. 17th.
TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
50 head.....	145.00	.....

CLINTON, ILL., Jan. 18th.
FRANK W. CLINE

	Sold for.	Average.
50 head.....	160.00	.....
Top females, Miss Arabelle and Thanksgiving Beauty, each	300.00	.....

EAST LANSING, MICH., Jan. 19th.
MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
50 head.....	198.00	.....
Top bull, Sunnyside Monarch.....	500.00	.....
Top female, Roan Cumberland.....	375.00	.....

AINSWORTH, IOWA, Jan. 19th.
CLEGG BROS. & DUNCAN

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	216.00	.....
25 females.....	232.00	.....
37 head.....	222.00	.....
Top bull, Royal Callant.....	400.00	.....
Top female, Generosity 2nd.....	360.00	.....

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 26th.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
40 bulls.....	400.00	.....
Top bull, College King.....	1,200.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 30-31.
W. J. HILL, NORTHCOTE, MINN., & JAMES
BROWN, DUNDEE, ILL.

	Sold for.	Average.
27 bulls.....	11,555.00	428.00
85 females.....	37,340.00	439.00
112 head.....	48,895.00	436.00
Top bull, Type's Model.....	2,300.00	.....
Top female, Victoria Princess 6th	1,060.00	.....

TORONTO, CANADA, Feb. 1-2.
ROBT. MILLER, J. M. GARDHOUSE, JOHN
MILLER, JR., A. F. & G. AUL, KYLE
BROS., W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, GEORGE
AMOS & SONS.

	Sold for.	Average.
36 bulls.....	12,816.00	356.00
70 females.....	23,914.00	341.00
106 head.....	36,730.00	346.00
Top bull, Challenge Plate 3d.....	1,075.00	.....
Top female, imp. Kinellar Yet.	1,500.00	.....

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 15th.
WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	3,255.00	271.00
38 females.....	8,435.00	221.00
50 head.....	11,690.00	233.00
Top bulls, Collynie Cullen and Collynie Mine 3d, each.....	500.00	.....
Top female, Broadhooks Queen.....	575.00	.....

FAIRMONT, NEB.
MR. BASSETT

	Sold for.	Average.
Top female.....	350.00	232.00

RUSHMORE, MINN., Feb. 19th.
REDENIUS BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
17 head.....	3,305.00	194.40
Top bull.....	220.00	.....

MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA, Feb. 20th.
C. E. KOHL

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	225.00	.....
33 females.....	240.00	.....
42 head.....	238.00	.....
Top bull, Right Stamp.....	425.00	.....
Top females, Blossom, Dot's Lady 3d and Lady Venus, each.....	375.00	.....

CLEGHORN, IOWA, Feb. 20th.
CHARLES SWINDLE AND DAVID GOWAN

	Sold for.	Average.
Top bull, Baron Cumberland...	342.00	.....
Top female, Queen Belle.....	225.00	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 20-21.
ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
90 bulls.....	200.00	.....
145 head.....	206.00	.....
Top bull, Leslie's Baron.....	530.00	.....
Top female, Violet's Pride 15th.....	605.00	.....

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Feb. 21st.
MARSHALL COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS'
ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
30 bulls.....	5,500.00	183.00
24 females.....	5,710.00	238.00
54 head.....	11,210.00	208.00
Top bull, Golden Dale.....	550.00	.....
Top female, Daisy Veronica.....	415.00	.....

GRAETTINGER, IOWA, Feb. 22d.
E. D. DARLING

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	1,315.00	187.00
45 females.....	6,647.00	147.00
52 head.....	7,962.00	153.00
Top bull, Proud Sultan.....	350.00	.....
Top female, Orange Girl.....	350.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 22d.
I. M. FORBES & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls.....	351.00	.....
37 females.....	534.00	.....
Top bull, Marquis of Linwood.....	1,100.00	.....
Top female, Sultana of Lin- wood 2d.....	1,075.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 23d.
L. F. BOYLE

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	222.00	.....
45 females.....	350.00	.....
Top bull, Master Dale.....	725.00	.....
Top female, Goldleaf.....	1,125.00	.....

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 27th.
LESPEDEZA FARM

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	600.00	.....
37 females.....	392.00	.....
45 head.....	19,530.00	434.00
Top bull, Imperial Brace.....	1,750.00	.....
Top female, Golden Crown.....	875.00	.....

JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 28th.
F. I. DERBY

	Sold for.	Average.
2 bulls.....	455.00	.....
31 females.....	308.00	.....
Top bull, Superlative.....	775.00	.....
Top female, Lavender of Glen- view.....	650.00	.....

MT. PULASKI, ILL., March 1st.
W. C. MCGAVOCK

	Sold for.	Average.
17 bulls.....	2,575.00	152.00
32 females.....	5,675.00	177.00
49 head.....	8,250.00	170.00
Top bull, Village Sultan.....	260.00	.....
Top female, Roan Bessie.....	225.00	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., March 5th.
COOK-PETRIE

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	460.00	.....
35 females.....	523.00	.....
47 head.....	23,800.00	506.40
Top bull, Sittytton Roan Sultan	1,305.00	.....
Top female, Sittytton Lavender 2d.....	1,055.00	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., March 6th.
ROBERT FAILON

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls.....	430.00	.....
31 females.....	567.00	.....
41 head.....	21,920.00	534.00
Top bull, White Gloster 2d.....	1,250.00	.....
Top female, Maxwalton Gloster 6th.....	2,000.00	.....

DES MOINES, IOWA, March 6-7.
IOWA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
88 bulls.....	207.00	.....
Top bull, Orange Sultan.....	880.00	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., March 7th.
A. J. RYDEN, Manager

	Sold for.	Average.
39 bulls.....	266.00	.....
38 females.....	279.00	.....
77 head.....	20,975.00	272.40
Top bull, Select Sentinel.....	800.00	.....
Top female, Missie of Canton.....	1,050.00	.....

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 8-9.
OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
92 bulls.....	23,140.00	251.00
38 females.....	10,550.00	277.00
130 head.....	33,690.00	259.00
Top bull, Choice Goods.....	1,375.00	.....
Top female, Mayflower Queen.....	630.00	.....

ROCHELLE, ILL., March 9th.
JAMES CARMICHAEL

	Sold for.	Average.
Bulls.....	200.00	.....
Females.....	206.00	.....
Total.....	8,409.00	.....
Top bull, Bridegroom.....	400.00	.....
Top female, Etta Belle.....	330.00	.....

STERLING, ILL., March 10th.
J. A. KILGOUR

	Sold for.	Average.
20 head.....	12,460.00	623.00
Top bull, Gloster's Gift.....	2,500.00	.....
Top female, Gloster's Favorite.....	1,075.00	.....

ROCHELLE, ILL., March 10th.
J. A. COUNTRYMAN & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
17 bulls.....	234.00	.....
23 females.....	311.00	.....
40 head.....	11,465.00	286.60
Top bull, Sultan Crown.....	400.00	.....
Top female, Aldbro Missie 10th.....	725.00	.....

DALLAS, TEX., March 16th.
NATIONAL FEEDERS AND BREEDERS' SALE

	Sold for.	Average.
37 head.....	333.00	.....
Top bull, Maxwalton Commander	800.00	.....
Top female, Maxwalton Roan Lady.....	455.00	.....

Over 20,000

Distribution of Shorthorn breeders in
the United States, patrons of the Amer-
ican Shorthorn Herd Book.

Alabama.....	80
Arizona.....	10
Arkansas.....	80
California.....	80
Colorado.....	170
Connecticut.....	20
Delaware.....	1
Florida.....	10
Georgia.....	55
Idaho.....	135
Illinois.....	1,855
Indiana.....	1,100
Iowa.....	4,070
Kansas.....	1,285
Kentucky.....	250
Louisiana.....	30
Maine.....	70
Maryland.....	25
Massachusetts.....	40
Michigan.....	590
Minnesota.....	1,520
Mississippi.....	75
Missouri.....	1,625
Montana.....	195
Nebraska.....	1,740
Nevada.....	10
New Hampshire.....	30
New Mexico.....	20
New York.....	105
North Carolina.....	45
North Dakota.....	575
Ohio.....	945
Oklahoma.....	735
Oregon.....	130
Pennsylvania.....	225
South Dakota.....	1,155
Tennessee.....	135
Texas.....	280
Utah.....	155
Vermont.....	50
Virginia.....	140
Washington.....	115
West Virginia.....	90
Wisconsin.....	760
Wyoming.....	60

Total.....20,871

* * *

Don't Forget the Silage

A supply of silage for use during the
summer months in the event the pas-
tures dry up, as they usually do in July
and August, will prove an economy and
keep the herd in condition. There is no
available ration that compares with
silage at that season of the year under
such conditions.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**Alphabetically Arranged****CALIFORNIA**

H. L. & E. H. MURPHY, Perkins, Cal.
Brighton Herd—Colonel Courtier 400899 in service. Choice bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Carloads a specialty.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

PAICINES RANCH CO., Paicines, Cal.
150 cows in herd, headed by Champion of Scotland, Winsome Prince, College Count 3d, Fond Lavender, Whitehall of Orange, Bessie's Council, Promise, Collegiate and other outstanding bulls.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd Bulls—Second Thought, Scottish King and Western Star. 100 head in herd. Choice young animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

GORDON W. GRAHAM, Lily, Moffat Co., Colo.
Rocky Mountain Shorthorns. "Rugged as the Rockies." In service, Dynamite 478437, combining the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods, Conqueror and Cumberland. High-class Scotch-topped bulls.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire—Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Model Type, Grand Champion of Pacific International, in service.

ILLINOIS

M. E. JONES & SONS, Williamsville, Ill.
One of the oldest herds in America. All fashionable families.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

INDIANA

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.
Glenarra Shorthorns. Dale's Farewell, by Avondale, out of imported Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick County, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwellton Stamp 394273 by Avondale, out of good Scotch cows. Farm on Interurban. Write or visit us.

GEO. SHEPARD, Goodland, Newton County, Ind.
Sheparddale Farm—Choice young bulls for sale by Avondale Gloster 403635, grandson of Avondale, dam by Village Boy 259303.

JAMES E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.
Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Secrets—50 head. Herd headed by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.
If you want some of the largest breeding of the world, call on us. Sires weigh 2400 and 2500 lbs.

GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.
Walnut Grove Shorthorns—For sale now, a select lot of bulls.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championship at the International. With beef we have milk.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.
Unedda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.
Herd sires, Lee Oxford, Silver Chief Jr., British Knight and Fillpail Clay. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef form and definite milk inheritance always on hand. Catalogs on request.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154 and Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight in service. We have a few range bulls for sale at this time.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

W. PRESTON DONALD, Clio, Iowa.
Dlanol Farm—Count Commodore 284742, Tennessee Banff 8th 363722, Dalecrest 418368 and Dlanol Avon head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Herd—Choice Cumberland 424589 by King Cumberland 2d in service. A few outstanding Scotch bulls for sale.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.
150 head. Golden Sultan, by Sultan Fashion, a line bred Sultan, and Village Royal, by Sultan Royal, in service.

E. A. HESS, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Elmwood Herd—Gloster Mine 367596 in service. Silver Mine, a white, and Gloster Goods, a roan, two outstanding show bulls, for sale.

MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa.
Imp. Proud Marshal 422720 and imp. Royal Diamond 449923 in service. All Scotch.

J. E. MANN, Woodbine, Iowa.
Manndale Shorthorn herd, established in 1888, headed by the superb roan Royal Gainford 429229. White yearling bull for sale.

MILLER BROS., Britt, Iowa.
Maxwalton Javelin 367541, by Avondale, dam imp. Jeanie 2d, second dam by Star of Morning, in service. Bred cows, heifers and young bulls all ways for sale. All Scotch.

W. H. MILLER & SONS, Independence, Iowa.
Broadview Farm—Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Jovial Victor 395297 heads herd. Bull calves for sale.

C. A. OLDSSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.
Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

THE ORLINS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.
Peter T. Hovey.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manila, Iowa.
The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.
Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.
Elanwood Herd—Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, heads a high-class lot of females of the most popular blood lines.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.
Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924, herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

KANSAS

T. J. DAWE & SON, Troy, Kansas.
All Scotch herd. Diamond Emblem 379689, senior champion bull, Topeka, Kan., 1916, in service.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, Kansas.
Young bulls and heifers for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service. Twenty breeding cows.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal by Cumberland Marshal and Maxwellton Rosedale by Avondale in service. 100 breeding females.

MASSACHUSETTS

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
The Flintstone Herd—Dairy Shorthorns headed by Waterloo Clay and Willowdale Robin. These bulls carry the blood of many of the breed's greatest sires and dams.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, with "beef and milk" ability. Herd bulls, Albion Stamp 352670 and Flash Hallwood 496989. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm at N. Y. C. depot. Write Box "A."

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.
Richland Shorthorns—Sires in service, Village Archer 410482, first prize 2-year-old Michigan State Fair 1916; Albion Crest 430678, Junior Champion same fair. A number of good young bulls by Village Archer for sale. Herd located at Prescott.

MINNESOTA

GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.
Ann River Shorthorns—Prince Albert M. V. 293172 in service, a son of imp. Golden Fame, a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.
Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432399, Cornerstone 363116 and Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

F. S. HEMINGWAY, Vernon Center, Minn.
Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls of all ages. Can spare a few young thrifty cows. Cattle all red and were tuberculin tested one year ago and none of them reacted.

W. J. LANDON, Winona, Minn.
Conedale Farm (1,260 acres) for sale, with over 100 head state inspected Shorthorn cattle. Highly improved stock farm with natural advantages unequalled.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.
Milking Shorthorns—Herd headed by imp. Hartforth Wellfare 409182 and Conductor 2d 521370. Young stock for sale.

ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.
Jasper Hill Shorthorns—The imported Village Maid bull, Aldsworth Reformer, heads the herd of 40 Scotch cows, assisted by Lavender Cumberland 495785, a grandson of Burnbrae Sultan. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.
Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls; Craven Knight 413527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.
East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

MISSISSIPPI

A. B. PATERSON, Meridian, Miss.
Blantyre Stock Farm—Breeders of the most popular Scotch families. We have cows, heifers and young bulls for sale at all times. We invite you to visit our farm.

MISSOURI

ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN., Thos. A. Laur, Secy., Westboro, Mo.
Let us know your needs. We can supply you. 1,000 head of breeding cows represented in the association.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Two hundred head. Herd bulls, Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

THOS. A. LAUR, Westboro, Mo.
Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Both young and aged stock for sale at all times.

T. B. RANKIN, Tarkio, Mo.
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Bulls in service, Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan 496952. Over 200 to select from.

NEBRASKA

W. C. FLEURY, Omaha, Neb.
Imported and home-bred Scotch cattle. Can supply both bulls and females, singly or in car lots. A few high-class herd bulls on hand now.

MARTIN HANSEN, Gordon, Neb.
20 Shorthorn cows for sale. Also a few bulls. Dale Magnet 424287, by Double Dale, dam Lady Fragrant, heads the herd.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Neb.
150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

RAPP BROS., St. Edward, Neb.
Shorthorns—Choice bull and cows for sale, sired by Village Pride and Royal Cumberland. Some good herd bulls.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.
Snowflake herd. Choice selection of Scotch females, representing most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263207, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

NEW YORK

G. HOWARD DAVISON, Millbrook, N. Y.
Altamont Stock Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Bates families. Young stock for sale. Milk records kept.

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.
W. H. Miner. At this time we have a few choice roan yearling bulls for sale.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, Washingtonville, N. Y.
H. E. Tener. Milking Shorthorns—50 head—many imported animals. Herd bull, imp. Royal Duke, grand champion New York State Fair 1916, dam and granddam have records of over 10,000 lbs each.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.
Elmhurst Shorthorns—A select herd of females of the most desirable tribes, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548, a good breeding son of the great Avondale. Young stuff always for sale.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

HOLTON CATTLE CO., Ripley, Ohio; West Union, Ohio, or Trinity, Ky.
Established in 1898. Numbers near 100 head, headed by Banff Goods 387535 and Lord Riply 393568. Fifteen bulls and 20 females for sale. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

CHARLES A. OTIS, Willoughby, Ohio.
Milking Shorthorns. 150 head, chiefly of the original Glenside herd. Knight of the Glen, by General Clay, with 26 daughters, in merit list, and half brother to world's record cow, Rose of Glenside, in service.
R. M. Doughton, Mgr., Willoughby, Ohio.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio.
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

C. E. SUPPES & SON, Tulsa, Okla.
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Oregon
Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

SOUTH DAKOTA

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. D.
Green Field Shorthorns—A select herd of matrons headed by Forest Dale 387321, one of the greatest breeding sons of Avondale. Write your wants.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.
Sitka Stock Farm—Herd now numbers 125 head. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.
Urbandale Shorthorns—With a herd of select Scotch families, mated with high-class bulls, we are producing Shorthorns of the most approved sort. We take pleasure in showing our cattle to visitors. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls, Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

TEXAS

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Tex.
Lackawanna Shorthorns—Of extra quality, bred in the south, below fever line and immune to tick fever—30 bulls on offer at this time.

TENNESSEE

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

H. T. D. WILLS, Shouns, Tenn.
Herd established 1902. Herd sires, Broadhooks Chief 505986, Royal Goods 506938. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.
Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Maxwalton Beau 426669, son of Maxwalton Renown 367543 in service. Correspondence solicited.

SAMUEL H. MARSHALL, Simeon, Va., Albemarle County
Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

WASHINGTON

A. D. DUNN, Wapato, Washington
For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the Northwest.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Shorthorns bred for 43 years in our herd from the most reliable strains, carefully selected.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, Faultless Dale, imp. Rasper Champion and Regal Stamp. Autumn calf sale Oct. 31.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.
Double Standard Polled Durhams. Herd bulls: Sultan Goods, white, by Royal Silver, and Type's Lord 2d, red, by Cumberland's Type. Herd headers our specialty.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Correspondence invited regarding private sale offerings.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.
Hillside Farm Shorthorns—Headed by Prince Cumberland 347311 and Collynie Sultan 414233. Young bulls and females for sale.

R. W. LAMB & SON, Janesville, Wis.
Shorthorns. Bred for milk and beef. Young bulls for sale.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.
Young bulls from dual-purpose ancestors for sale.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View—Sires in service: Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Beau 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and imp. Villager.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
Can supply a carload of very high-class Scotch Shorthorn females, and two or three bulls fit for anybody. Write me about them.

\$50,000 in Prize Money

For Shorthorns in 1917

A maximum of \$1,000.00 appropriated by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the following Fairs, on a basis of \$1.00 from this Association to \$2.00 offered by the Fair Association.

Interstate Fair	Fargo, N. D.,	July 17 - 22	C. H. Nash, Sec'y
Iowa State Fair	Des Moines,	Aug. 22 - 31	A. R. Corey, Sec'y
Ohio State Fair	Columbus,	Aug. 27 - 31	G. A. Stauffer, Sec'y
Michigan State Fair	Detroit,	Aug. 31 - Sept. 9	G. W. Dickinson, Sec'y
Nebraska State Fair	Lincoln,	Sept. 2 - 7	E. R. Danielson, Sec'y
California State Fair	Sacramento,	Sept. 2 - 9	C. W. Paine, Sec'y
Indiana State Fair	Indianapolis,	Sept. 3 - 7	Chas. F. Kennedy, Sec'y
Minnesota State Fair	Hamline,	Sept. 3 - 8	Thos. H. Canfield, Sec'y
Illinois State Fair	Springfield,	Sept. 7 - 15	B. M. Davison, Sec'y
South Dakota State Fair	Huron,	Sept. 10 - 14	C. N. McIlvaine, Sec'y
Wisconsin State Fair	Milwaukee,	Sept. 10 - 15	O. E. Remey, Sec'y
Kansas State Fair Association	Topeka,	Sept. 10 - 15	Phil Eastman, Sec'y
Kentucky State Fair	Louisville,	Sept. 10 - 15	F. T. Kremer, Sec'y
New York State Fair	Syracuse,	Sept. 10 - 15	A. E. Brown, Sec'y
Kansas State Fair	Hutchinson,	Sept. 16 - 23	A. L. Sponsler, Sec'y
Tennessee State Fair	Nashville,	Sept. 17 - 23	J. W. Russwurm, Sec'y
Vermont State Fair	White River Jct.,	Sept. 18 - 21	F. L. Davis, Sec'y
Missouri State Fair	Sedalia,	Sept. 22 - 29	E. G. Bylander, Sec'y
Oklahoma State Fair	Oklahoma City,	Sept. 22 - 29	I. S. Mahan, Sec'y
Tri - State Fair	Memphis, Tenn.,	Sept. 22 - 29	F. D. Fuller, Sec'y
Montana State Fair	Helena,	Sept. 24 - 28	P. B. Snelson, Box 1164, Sec'y
Oregon State Fair	Salem,	Sept. 25 - 30	A. H. Lea, Sec'y
Utah State Fair	Salt Lake City,	Sept. 25 - Oct. 4	H. S. Ensign, Sec'y
Wyoming State Fair	Douglas,	Sept. 27 - 30	Anson Higby, Sec'y
Alabama State Fair	Birmingham,	Oct. 5 - 14	S. H. Fowlkes, Sec'y
Virginia State Fair	Richmond,	Oct. 8 - 13	W. C. Saunders, Sec'y
Texas State Fair	Dallas,	Oct. 13 - 28	W. H. Stratton, Sec'y
Alabama State Exposition	Montgomery,	Oct. 23 - 28	George T. Barnes, Sec'y
Georgia State Fair	Macon,	Oct. 31 - Nov. 9	Harry C. Robert, Sec'y
Arizona State Fair	Phoenix,	Nov. 13 - 18	T. F. Shaughnessy, Sec'y
Mississippi State Fair	Jackson,		Mabel L. Stire, Sec'y

Up to \$500.00 appropriated by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the following Fairs, on a basis of \$1.00 from us to \$2.00 from the Fair Association:

North Dakota State Fair	Grand Forks,	July 17 - 21	D. V. Moore, Sec'y
Galesburg District Fair	Galesburg, Ill.,	Aug. 5 - 12	E. A. Tate, Sec'y
Burlington Tri - State Fair	Burlington, Iowa,	Aug. 12 - 19	G. H. Holcombe, Sec'y
West Virginia State Fair	Wheeling,	Sept. 3 - 7	B. H. Swartz, Sec'y
Interstate Live Stock Fair	Sioux City, Iowa,	Sept. 17 - 22	J. Morton, Sec'y
Washington State Fair	North Yakima,	Sept. 17 - 22	Frank Meredith, Sec'y
West Michigan State Fair	Grand Rapids,	Sept. 17 - 21	Lyman A. Lilly, Sec'y
Mississippi - Alabama Fair	Meridian, Miss.,	Oct. 16 - 21	A. H. George, Sec'y
Tulsa Free Fair Association	Tulsa, Okla.		N. R. Graham, Sec'y
Conneaut Lake Fair	Exposition Park, Pa.		J. G. Klinginsmith, Sec'y
Erie Exposition	Erie, Pa.		James W. Fleming, Sec'y
Panhandle State Fair Ass'n	Amarillo, Tex.		J. E. McGregor, Sec'y
La Crosse Interstate Fair	La Crosse, Wis.		C. S. Van Auken, Sec'y
Louisiana State Fair	Shreveport,	Nov. 1 - 9	

The following Shows are accorded special appropriation: American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.; International, Chicago, Ill.; Pacific International, Portland, Ore.; Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga.

Other winter shows similarly treated do not occur until after Jan. 1, 1918.

\$7,000.00 FOR FUTURITIES—A total of \$7,000.00 for the Futurity Classes—junior and senior bull and heifer calves—is offered at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, American Royal, and International for 1917. Twenty monies are offered in each of these classes. Entries in the senior classes closed March 1, Junior entries close June 1. No substitutions allowed after entries have been made.